

The Wall 12 North Street Covent Garden

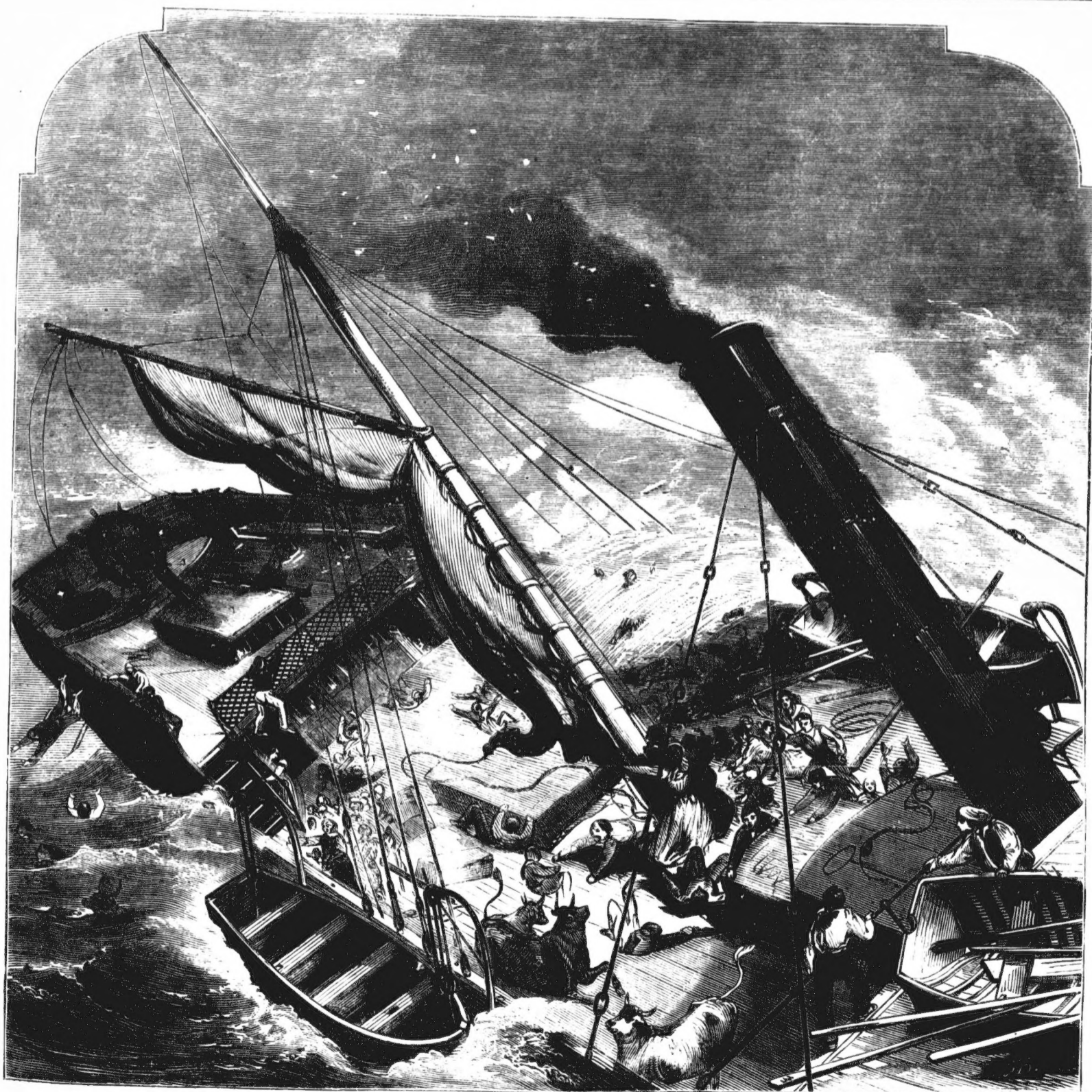
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 27.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

ONE PENNY.



TOTAL LOSS OF THE WATERFORD PACKET MARS AND FIFTY LIVES. (See page 419.)

Notes of the Week.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Stanthorpe called attention, on Monday evening, to the subject of the military deficit lately introduced into public accounts. The Earl of Clarendon said that the commission had full powers to inquire into that subject, and that they should feel it their duty to give to it their best consideration. But he did not think that it would be expedient to render drilling compulsory in public schools. Lord de Ros also thought that no absolute rule ought to be laid down in that matter. Several bills, including the four measures relating to the transfer of land, were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the order of the day for going into committee of ways and means, Mr. Disraeli did not let the opportunity pass without making an onslaught on Mr. Gladstone. It appeared, said Mr. Disraeli, that we were about to commence the year without a surplus; and under any circumstances this was not a satisfactory state of things. If trade were about to rise, the public revenue might, and the internal peace and external tranquillity secure, he could imagine that in introducing a programme of finance for the year from which the important feature of a surplus was wanting. Unhappily, however, the revenue was not rising—it was declining. This year the revenue had lost the entire amount of the paper duty, and but for this there would have been a safe and comfortable surplus of £1,000,000. During the past year, when the paper duty was repealed, the deficiency amounted to £1,161,000, and for the preceding year, when the French treaty was concluded, to £2,558,000. In addition to this, the expenditure since ascertained was £278,000. Consequently the deficiency for the two years during which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been master of the situation had reached the serious sum of £4,000,000 sterling. But this was not all the great achievements of the right hon. gentleman's career; for, besides this deficit of four millions, he had anticipated the resources of the country to the amount of three millions and a half. The right hon. gentleman had thus exceeded the ordinary revenue by seven millions and a half. This, moreover, was at a period when the charge on the national debt had been reduced two millions per annum by the lapse of the Long Act duties. But how had this deficit been supplied? By the Chancellor of the Exchequer drawing reckless drafts to the amount of £2,861,000 upon the balances in the Exchequer; by his stopping, House of Commons, repayments into the Exchequer amounting to £81,000; and by the creation of £461,000 of debt—making together £4,000,000. Now the whole financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was based upon the assumption that the income tax would be permanent; but he did not believe that in its present unequal, unjust, and inequitable form the impost could be regarded as a permanent tax, and the right hon. gentleman had no right to fritter away the resources of the country and leave that tax untouched. It was a very remarkable fact that the right hon. gentleman was supported throughout his policy by a party in that house, who were the uniform advocates of retrenchment, who were opposed to fortifications, and who did not like iron ships. These gentlemen were always upholding a Minister who was perpetually incurring those enormous, and while that monstrous prodigy was passing, that enormous expenditure he was always contriving to introduce some remission of taxation which suited the interests and gratified the feelings of that party. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after having stated, in reply to some observations of Mr. Bess, that it was the intention of the Government so to alter their scheme in reference to the brewers' licenses that the minimum to be paid by private brewers should be reduced from 12s. 6d. to 5s., proceeded to notice in some detail the statement of Mr. Disraeli. It was manifest that the right hon. gentleman and his party were still hostile to the commercial policy which had been inaugurated in this country twenty years ago. He contended in opposition to the right hon. gentleman, that the last two years were years of an exceptional character, and that during those years, in consequence of deficient harvests and interruptions of trade, our resources had undergone a considerable diminution, while we had been compelled by the events which had occurred in foreign states, and by the necessity of making a great alteration in our navy, to incur a considerable increase of expenditure. He did not, however, despair of the possibility of effecting a reduction of our public burdens, and he earnestly desired that the House of Commons should zealously devote itself to the accomplishment of that object. Referring to the income tax, he expressed his belief that the maintenance of that tax at a high amount was a source of danger, and that nothing but the necessity of meeting the public exigencies could justify the adoption of such a course. The discussion of the financial proposals of the Government, and of the general state of the revenue and expenditure of the country, was continued by several members, after which the house went into committee of ways and means, and agreed to the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for raising £1,000,000 by the issue of Exchequer Bonds, for re-imposing the income tax and the tea and sugar duties for one year, for occasional licenses to sell beer, spirits, &c., for reducing the duty on playing cards, and for levying a duty of 4 per cent. on foreign loan bonds. On the house resuming, a lengthened discussion ensued on the motion for reading the Thames Embankment Bill a second time.

HEAVY MARKET.—The markets have been dull. The funds, including a point, and railway shares were considerably depressed in the early part of the week. Some of the new companies have been extremely well received, and in one case, that of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia, more than double the capital required has been already subscribed. The demand for money at the Bank has been active. About £65,000 in bar gold were sent into the Bank on Monday. The Africa, from New York, has brought £16,000 in gold. The corn market has been firm, with an advancing tendency. Considerable business has been done in the sale of the Egyptian Loan. Railway stocks have manifested a downward tendency. A partial release has taken place in several of the new bonds through sales. In Colonial Government securities the only change officially reported in prices has been a decline of 3s. in Victoria 5 per cent. By the Times, Messrs. Baring have received £1,000 from Buenos Ayres, being all that is required for the July dividend, and the sinking fund. The Italian Irrigation Company has been most favourably received, and the applications for shares have been very numerous. The Gas Company is announced with a guaranteed return of 7 per cent. Most of the shares have already been subscribed. The prospectus of the British Columbia Freeport and Tin Company has been issued. With a capital of £500,000 in 400 shares, it is proposed to organise a system of 1000 tons per month through Canada and by the Red River Settlement to Columbia. The route is perfectly feasible, and a revenue is anticipated from passenger, gold dust, and postal services, sufficient to pay a dividend of fully 20 per cent. per annum. The Liverpool cotton market continues firm.

BOROUGH OF LAMBERT.—It is rumoured that a vacancy will shortly occur in the representation of the borough. Mr. Russell being about to accept the Carlton Place. Whether Mr. Doughton, who is popular in the borough, will offer a rival bid at the coming vacancy, it is, of course, premature to say. It is said that a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, of great wealth, has his eye upon the constituency.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states that the rumor that General Goyon would leave Rome is unfounded, and that he will retain the command of the army of occupation. According to the same journal, the Marquis de Lavalette will return as ambassador to Rome. A report is also current that M. de Lavalette is instructed to lay a fresh proposal before the Pope, to the effect that the Emperor will guarantee the maintenance of the temporal rule as it now stands, provided the Pope consents to recognise the *fait accompli* of the annexation of his former possessions to the Kingdom of Italy.

A despatch from Marseilles announces the landing at that port of the Japanese ambassadors. They were received by the Marquis de Trevisse, senator, and by Count de Maupas, with military honours.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 1st announce that orders have been given to evacuate Tetuan. The stores were first to leave, and then the garrison.

It has been officially declared that the Spanish Government is most resolute in its determination not to attempt to infringe upon the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Allgemeine Preussische (Stern) Zeitung* says:—"We learn that on the 10th inst., by order of His Majesty, and in conformity with the views of the Minister of War, a commission composed of the highest generals in the service, will meet to consider the possibility of effecting a further reduction of the military budget. The President of the Ministry and the Minister of War will take part in the discussions. General Wrangel is to preside over the commission."

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of April 7th, confirms the intelligence of an engagement having taken place between the royal troops and the brigands under Crocco. It is stated that Crocco himself was killed. It is reported that Austria intends to incorporate with her army the best troop of the ex-Duke of Modena, sending the remainder to infest the Neapolitan provinces. Discontent prevailed upon this account among the Neapolitan troops—a portion of whom were desirous of returning home.

The Ministry had given order to increase the number of iron-plated ships. A conspiracy of great extent has been discovered among the clergy in Bologna.

Garibaldi has been visiting Parma during his tour, and was received there with an ecstasy of enthusiasm.

The King has signed a decree ordering the reorganisation of the magistracy in the southern provinces. The visit of the King to Naples will take place after Easter.

According to news from Naples, the band of Crocco has been defeated near Lovello. Twenty-five of the brigands were killed, the rest fled towards the Roman frontiers.

The French troops have attacked and dispersed Chiavone's band near Prato Bonelli. The huts of the brigands were destroyed. On the 14th instant a convey of provisions, sent from Vercelli for the brigands, was seized by the French troops.

The *Marine* states that 300 rifle clubs have already been organised under the auspices of Garibaldi.

It is asserted that the collar of the Order of the Annunziata will shortly be sent to the Shah of Persia.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de l'Academie* states that, according to a communication addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Committee on the Press Law, it was the intention of Government to maintain the system of censorship upon all periodical publications, but to replace it gradually by a system of judicial proceedings.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

Cruscevizze and Duvno have surrendered to the Turkish troops. The insurgents have retired into Montenegrin territory. Luca Vucelich has taken refuge in the mountains. Djervich Pasha has left a garrison in the entrenchments before Zubzi, and marched upon Bilecia.

AMERICA.

A portion of General Burnside's expedition is reported to have advanced on Beaufort, North Carolina, which the Confederates, after blowing up Fort Mearns, are said to have evacuated. It is also reported that the blockading squadron had captured the steamer Nashville whilst endeavouring to run the blockade. It is generally believed that an attack has been made on New Orleans, but the result is not known. No decisive news has yet been received from Island No. Ten. A Chicago despatch says that the Confederates have thirteen gunboats at New Orleans nearly completed.

The *New York Times* states that President Davis's reported proposed visit to the West means his flight from Richmond. The New York Press strongly repudiates all idea of foreign mediation between North and South. The *New York Times* fully condones in the entire competency of the North to subvert the insurgents and restore the South to order, peace, and prosperity. The *New York World* considers that Earl Russell gives his entire moral support to the South by stating that he trusted the North would consent to a peaceful separation, as this is all the South demanded.

A fight took place at Winchester, on the Upper Potomac, on the 23rd ult.

The Confederate General Jackson, supposing the Federals to have deserted Winchester, advanced to retake the town. The Federals being still in possession of it, however, a fight ensued, with heavy loss on both sides. The Confederates retreated to Strasburg. The latest despatches from the Federal General Banks are dated five miles beyond Strasburg, and state that the Confederates were still retreating. The Federals were in hot pursuit. Terrible havoc had been made among the Confederates in their flight.

Wenell Phillips, an anti-slavery lecturer, has been mobbed in Cincinnati.

Fuller details of the above has arrived.

The death of Ben MacCallister appears now to be fully confirmed. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern an expedition was started by General Burnside. The place was, however, evacuated before our troops approached. Fort Mason was blown up by the rebels, and the steamer Nashville burnt. On the day General Burnside occupied Newbern, 16,000 Confederates were on the road between Goldsborough and Newbern.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Colonel Segar, representative elect from the Aconoma district, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer Nashville and Fort Mason by the Confederates.

A fight had occurred on the Upper Potomac, at Winchester, concerning which the following dispatches have been received:

A despatch from a surgeon in General Shields's army to the Surgeon-General at Washington, says:—"Our loss is from 75 to 100 killed, and 250 wounded. I have seen 225 of the enemy's dead." A late despatch from Winchester says:—"Our forces to-day pursued the rebels with extraordinary vigour and courage toward Strasburg, driving them like frightened sheep."

Latest reports from Winchester are as follows:—"The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg. There has been very little fighting to-day. In the skirmishing we have lost about 10 killed and wounded. Mr. Fall, assistant to Captain Albert, Topographical Engineer, was taken prisoner by the rebels. We have captured more than 1,000 small arms."

The *Journal of Boston*, the *Sunday Mercury*, and *Journal of Commerce* of New York are suppressed by order of the Secretary of War, their editors and proprietors arrested and ordered to Washington, to be tried by a court-martial for violating the 37th article of war.

From New Mexico we learn that the advanced guard of the Texans at last accounts was at Algederos, forty-five miles from Santa Fe.

Advices from Fort Pickens state that there were but 3,000 rebel troops at Pensacola, and these were but poorly armed.

The St. Louis papers state that General Pope had captured at his Point Pleasant batteries the E. J. Gay, a large rebel steamer.

It is said that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Monitor, has been made at the Cold Spring foundry at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of 15 deg.

The Louisville *Journals* states that the Tennesseans are coming into our army in groups of from 50 to 500 a day.

A serious mutiny occurred in the Wisconsin 17th Regiment, at Madison, a few days ago. There was some delay in paying them, and nearly 300 refused to obey the order to embark in the cars for St. Louis. They were all placed under arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital on the body of James Hollyer, aged twenty-two, a labourer, employed at the Exhibition, who was killed by falling out of a chair while being drawn up to the top of the dome to remove some of the materials. Verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Bedford held an inquest in the Boardroom of St. George's Hospital, on the body of Edward Tree, aged thirty-six years, of South-row, Chelsea. It appeared from the evidence that an extensive gallery is in course of erection in Cremorne Gardens, and the deceased fell from the scaffold, and received a most extensive fracture of the skull. Verdict of "Accidental death."

A CHILD DROWNED IN A TUB.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Richmond Arms, Richmond-street, Maida-hill, on the body of Edward Baker, aged four months. The mother, a poor woman, went out to work, leaving her child in the care of Elizabeth Dawson, her landlady. On the previous Wednesday Mrs. Dawson left the room, in which, under the table, was a small butter tub half full of water. On her return she found the baby head foremost in the tub, and quite dead. It was supposed to have crawled and lifted itself up by the side of the tub, and overbalanced itself. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DROWNING.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held in the vestry of St. Saviour's Church, Borough, on the body of a man at present unknown. The evidence proved that the deceased was found floating in the river Thames, off London-bridge steps. From the appearance of the deceased he had not been in the water many days. On his right arm was picked out, by means of gunpowder, an anchor, but how or by what means he came into the water was unknown, although loud cries of "Help!" and "Murder!" had been heard proceeding from the same spot a night or two back. The jury, after consulting, returned an open verdict, thereby leaving the case for the police to make further inquiries.

THE EARL OF DERRY.—We are sorry to learn that the Earl of Derry has been compelled by indisposition to absent himself from his parliamentary duties. The noble earl has been obliged to keep his room since Monday week. His illness commenced with influenza, since coupled with gout.

A WOMAN POISONED BY MISTAKE.—On Friday last, an elderly woman, named Elizabeth Blunkley, residing at Epperstone, near Southwell, Notts, poisoned herself by mistake with chloride of lime. Being an invalid she was in the habit of taking medicine, and on Friday she took up a bottle of chloride of lime by mistake, and swallowed such a considerable dose that in two hours afterwards she expired.—*Leeds Mercury.*

COST OF THE LINCOLN ELECTION RIOTS.—The election riot at Lincoln has, it appears, cost the borough £500. At a special meeting of the town council that sum has been voted to repair the damage done to property in the city, and defray the expenses of bringing the military from Sheffield.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR COMPENSATION.—At the Liverpool assizes, on Saturday, a Carter, named Bond, brought an action against a Mr. Campbell, broker of that town, to recover damages for injuries received through the carelessness of the defendant's servants. On the 17th of October, 1861, the plaintiff was standing with his lorry in Robert-street North, ready to receive hogsheds of sugar for removal. A person in the employ of the defendant lowered the first cask in such a careless manner that it fell from the slings on to one end of the plaintiff's lorry, suddenly jerking up the other end, and throwing the plaintiff some height into the air. He fell on to the pavement, and received considerable injuries, from which he still suffers. The thumb of his left hand had been amputated, the little finger of the same hand was permanently bent, and he could not pursue his ordinary avocations as efficiently as before. The defence was, that there was a defect in the tackle, which was the property of Messrs. Littledale, to whom the warehouse belonged, and that they, and not Mr. Campbell, were liable. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

THE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD, EAST—ANDREW CORNELL'S INQUEST.—On Monday morning Mr. H. Balfour Waltham, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, resumed, at the London Hospital, the adjourned inquiry respecting the circumstances attending the death of Edward John Reynolds, aged 24, who was unfortunately killed on the Wednesday previous, by jumping out of a second floor window of the premises belonging to Mr. G. Alvey, a watch and clockmaker, situate at No. 1, Leadenhall-street, Commercial-road. Whilst the said building was on fire. After the husband of the deceased and the police had been examined, the inquiry was again adjourned.

ANOTHER AMERICAN GENERAL.—A gunboat, the *Naugatuck*, constructed on designs furnished by Mr. Stevens, is thus described in the *American News*:—"The *Naugatuck* is not intended to be a model of Mr. Stevens's iron-clad battery, but is designed to illustrate one or two novel ideas connected with that monstrous engine of war, viz., the ability to sink and raise a vessel with great rapidity; to turn and manage her by means of india-rubber. The gun is mounted midships, pointed towards the bow, and is loaded from below by depressing the muzzle. The hull of the boat is constructed of iron, 10ft. in length, 20ft. beam, and about 7ft. deep. She draws about 5ft. light, and 9ft. when submerged. Her speed is 10 miles an hour light, and 5½ miles when submerged. She is not iron-clad, but has 2ft. of water between the two decks, and presents but a small surface upon which the enemy can bring their cannon to bear. The *Naugatuck* will be supplied with two of James's 12-pound howitzers, and will have a crew of about twenty-four men—viz., a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, two quartermasters, fourteen seamen, steward, cook and servant."

Home News.

A HINT TO MR. GLADSTONE.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior has decided that organ-grinders, like pedlars, must take out an annual licence for the exercise of their vocation. It is "feared" the grinders, in consequence of this decision, will emigrate in a body. Will they come to unlicensed England?

THE WORKING-CLASS MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—It is announced that a committee is being formed for affording to the people of the three kingdoms, and particularly the labouring-classes, an opportunity of contributing to the national memorial to the Prince Consort. It is desirable that the committee should represent every class of labour and every denomination of religion, and we understand that the names of those who have already consented to act, go far to answer this description. The new committee will work on ground which has been as yet untrodden, and will in no way interfere with the Lord Mayor's committee, the subscriptions to which have been from the wealthy and mercantile classes. Mr. John M. Clabon, of Great George-street, Westminster, and Mr. Samuel Redgrave, of Hyde-park-gate, are to be the honorary secretaries.

IRON TOWERS.—In the autumn of last year the Federal Government sent an order to this country for the construction of four iron towers similar to that now on board the Monitor. The commission was accepted, and would have been faithfully executed if the Trent affair had not occurred, and so prevented the shipment of all warlike stores, and among them these particular castles. The contractor is now saddled with the produce of his labour, as, in the meantime, the Americans supplied themselves on the spot; and he now contemplates offering them to the Emperor of the French, as on this side of the water we are provided with Coles' capons, which weigh only seventy-two tons to Ericsson's 200 tons. No little difference of weight for a ship to carry!—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—As last the repairs to the big ship have been completed, and on Tuesday, the 6th of May, she will take her departure from Milford Haven for New York, returning from thence to this port about the middle of June. The Great Eastern while she has been laid up at Milford has had a complete overhaul, and nothing has been spared to make her as efficient as possible, and to prevent any repetition of such an accident as happened to her last September. No doubt much interest will be attached to the outward passage of the Great Eastern, as the new steamship Scotia, under Judkins' command, leaves the Mersey four days after the Great Eastern leaves Milford.

MR. PEABODY'S BENEFACTION.—The following is the correct form of Mr. C. Reed's notice of motion in the Common Council:—"That the honorary freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to George Peabody, Esq., an American citizen, in grateful recognition of the princely munificence displayed by him in devoting the sum of £150,000 towards the relief of the needy and deserving poor of this metropolis, and of the Christian liberality of sentiment which dictated that the fund thus created should be administered irrespective of the distinctions of nationality, party, or religious belief."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE JEWS.—A *News of the Churches* correspondent says that information has been given to the Paris Jews by Dr. Stanley, on his way to join the Prince of Wales, that the Prince is animated by the most excellent disposition towards the Jerusalem Israelites; also, of his intention to visit their community, and of his interest in the projected road for traffic between Jaffa and the capital.

THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS.—The court of inquiry into the state of the 2nd Life Guards, consisting of Generals Lawrenson and Lord George Paget and Sir A. Horsford, adjourned from Saturday week to last Saturday, when it resumed its sittings at the Regent's-park Barracks, where the regiment is now quartered. We hear of some pending resignations among the officers, which will still further reduce the number of subalterns.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Westminster Abbey special services were resumed on Tuesday evening. There was not so large a congregation as we have observed on some former occasions, and that class for whose special benefit these extra services were originally devised, was certainly not represented in any great numbers. The Very Rev. the Dean preached the sermon.

THE KOSUTH NOTES.—A quantity of spurious bank-notes, signed "Kosuth," which have been seized by the Turkish Government at Constantinople, have just been worked up into pulp at the State paper mills of Schlognau, in Austria. They were of English make, very carefully executed, and represented a value of forty millions. It was intended to introduce them first into Wallachia, and from there into Hungary.

THE ITALIAN PRINCE ROYAL.—A letter from Turin says:—"The Prince Royal is to leave at the end of the month for Paris and London. He will afterwards visit the two Northern Courts—Copenhagen and Stockholm—which showed great readiness in recognising the Kingdom of Italy. If it be true that the Court of Russia, at the instigation of the French Government, will not long delay the recognition of the new kingdom, the Prince will also go up the Baltic, and visit St. Petersburg."

THE CONDITION OF THE BAKERS' THREATENED STRIKE.—On Saturday evening last, a crowded meeting of operatives engaged in the baking trade was held at the Central Committee-rooms, Silver-street, Golden-square, to promote the objects of the twelve hours' movement, and to perfect the organisation of the men to carry the same. Mr. Bennett in the chair. The chairman said he had been told, on reliable authority, that the case of the journeyman bakers would come before Parliament in less than two months. Parliament might help them, but, as at present constituted, it would not. He hated strikes, but having tried all legal and constitutional means to abolish the old obnoxious system, there remained nothing left for the men but an organised system, which would enable them to make a successful demand for the total and unconditional abolition of the system of night-work and unlimited hours of labour. Mr. Thompson said, as a practical man he could safely assert that if night-work was abolished the public would be much better served, as bread would be made better; the following resolution was carried with great cheering:—"That we, the journeyman bakers assembled here this evening, are of opinion that it is only by organisation that we can accomplish our object, and therefore pledge ourselves to give our moral and pecuniary support to the central committee, who are zealously labouring to eradicate that system which deprives us of all social rights, and drives us to premature graves."

CHRISTLEIGH SAVINGS BANK.—It appears from the annual statement of accounts of this establishment, recently published, that the number of contributors for the year ending November last, including six charitable institutions and thirteen friendly societies, was 3,709; and the total amount of balance due to them was £79,135 16s. 4d. The sums received from depositors within the year amounted to £18,561 11s. 4d., and the amount repaid during the same time, including interest, was £23,111 11s. 5d. The expenses of management during the year amounted to £389 11s. 8d., and the surplus which had accrued for the same time was £41 15s. 6d. After the payment of all the depositors the whole of their claims in full, there remained a clear surplus of £461 15s. 6d. exclusive of the bank property.

Provincial News.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A carriage accident of a very serious nature took place last week at the Dargle. Lady Laura Grattan, being desirous of viewing the new road formed on the eastern side of the picturesque ravine, by Lord Monck recently, proceeded to drive through it in a phaeton, drawn by a single horse, and driven by a careful servant, named Gasson. Feeling some apprehension that this road, which at some points runs above the ravine at an elevation of 200 feet, would not be quite secure, owing to the recent very heavy rains, Lady Grattan descended from the vehicle, desiring the driver to return. In doing so the earthenwork of the road's edge gave way beneath the horse's forefeet, carriage, horse, and driver disappearing in a moment down a terrible precipice of some 150 feet, into the foaming torrent beneath. Most singular to relate, although the horse was killed, and the vehicle smashed to pieces, the driver escaped with a deep cut on the head. Lady Grattan's escape was almost as singular, she having scarcely left the vehicle a moment when the catastrophe occurred. The vehicle itself was a historic relic, the statesman, Henry Grattan, having often driven it about the neighbourhood of Tinnahinch in the olden time.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

A DANGEROUS SHOT.—The other day a rifle bullet found its way into a dwelling-house in Union-street, Carlisle, but from what muzzle it came is not clear. It is said that it found its way into the house, and after passing through a looking-glass, ended its course in the opposite wall. Fortunately no human obstacle intervened.—*Cumberland Packet.*

SUDDEN DEATH IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A few days since a private in the 63rd Regiment of Foot, named Edward Cairn, died in a railway carriage on the Midland line at Mansfield. The deceased left Nottingham for the purpose of joining his regiment at Glossop. Shortly before the arrival of the train at Mansfield he closed his eyes and seemed to fall asleep. The other passengers thought that he was in liquor, and took no notice of him, but a few minutes afterwards he dropped from his seat quite dead.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday week a young girl, aged fifteen, daughter of a mechanic, in the New Town, Ashford, vomited a live frog. She had previously been treated for bowel complaint. The frog has been shown to a great many persons in the town, and we believe has been taken by F. Shepherd, Esq., surgeon, who attended the girl at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. It is of considerable size, being as large as the palm of the girl's hand, and is very lively. She was nearly choked by it. The water supplied to the houses in the New Town is very impure, and in summer is full of insects. The girl has a recollection of swallowing something when drinking a draught of water last summer, but no attention was paid to the circumstance. She has been lately subject to disorders and pains in the bowels, for which she has been obliged to have recourse to medical advice.—*Sussex Express.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.—A fortnight ago two gentlemen belonging to Worcester disappeared under circumstances of great mystery. Mr. E. Walter, a gentleman of independent means, and a member of the local council, left his home one evening, and nothing has been heard of him. A hat, identified as the one he wore when he left his home, was found in the river Severn next day, but if drowned the body has not come to light. A few days previously Mr. W. Jones, cashier on the West Midland Railway, left his home to take a walk, and he too has never been seen since, although a person who knew him by sight speaks positively to meeting him in Manchester a few days ago. Mr. Jones had been in a low state of health before he left home. Rewards are offered for information respecting either of the missing gentlemen.

A YOUNG WOMAN TORN TO DEATH.—A most horrible and appalling accident happened last week at the paper works of Messrs. Potter and Co., Hollins, Lower Darwen, near Blackburn, by which a young woman of the name of Hannah Thompson, aged twenty, was instantly deprived of life. The deceased, who had been employed at the works some time, had been in attendance there during the whole of Wednesday night, and while she was clearing the scutching machine, about five o'clock on the following morning, her head was by some means caught in the machinery, and it and the upper part of her body were drawn into the scutch, and fearfully mangled causing instantaneous death. The machinery was at once stopped, and her remains collected together, when they were removed to her former dwelling. It is reported that no blame attaches to anyone in the matter.

DISTRESS IN LANCASTHIRE.—The "distress list" in this neighbourhood says the *Manchester Examiner*, continues to exhibit a large preponderance of want over the similar period of last year. The total number relieved in the Ashton Union during the past week is 4,714, or 3,179 more than in the corresponding period of 1861. The number in the workhouse now is 454, against 325 last year. In Rochdale Union 2,313 persons were relieved this week, 921 last year. The comparative cost of the first and last period shows that £100 more was spent last week in relief than in the same period of the preceding year.

CRINOLINE.—A slight matrimonial jar took place last week in a small family not a hundred miles from Biele, the result of which was that the lady took a plunge down the well. The water into which she was partly immersed acted beneficially in cooling her temper, and she spalled loudly for help. Unfortunately her loving spouse was in a similar position to poor "Johnny Sands;" his hands being tied—not, however, by his wife, but by a stringent rule of the friendly society on whose sick fund he was, he being forbidden any kind of manual exertion. After much squalling and floundering on the part of the lady, she was extricated by a humane neighbour, having been buoyed up by her crinoline. She presented the appearance of a basted goose.—*Sussex Express.*

EARLY APPEARANCE OF THE SWALLOW.—A number of swallows were seen in the neighbourhood of Newtownhamilton on Monday, the 31st ult. Their appearance in March is thought to indicate the likelihood of a dry and more than usually hot summer. We gratefully accept the omen, as the fall of rain during the winter and so far of the spring months has been unexampled for some years.—*Norrey Telegraph.*

SAD OCCURRENCE IN NOTTINGHAM.—A young man recently threw himself a distance of sixty feet from an elevation near the Derby-road, into the mouth of a tunnel which runs into the Nottingham park. The young man (who died a few minutes after he was picked up) was then unknown, and it was some time before the body could be identified. At the inquest, it transpired that his name was William Ballock, aged about twenty-two. He was a printer by trade, but had been out of work for twelve months, and this is supposed to have preyed upon his mind. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, and when he left home he said he was going to call upon a friend. He was never afterwards seen alive. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from a fall."

A ROBIN'S NEST.—The gardener of the Rev. J. T. Bennett, of Cheveley Rectory, in order to frighten small birds from a bed of seeds, had erected an effigy of a man with extended arms, but on going to remove it a few days back he was surprised to find that a robin had actually ventured under the hat, and snugly built its little nest upon the head of the scarecrow. The nest was suffered to remain undisturbed.

WRECK OF THE MARS.

It is feared that only six lives have been spared of those who were on board the Mars, Bristol and Waterford steamer, which struck upon the Caw Rocks, two or three miles off Milford Haven, on the night of Tuesday, the 1st inst. The wreck is reported to have sunk in deep water, which surrounds the reef. The weather on the night of the loss was very stormy, the wind blowing a gale from the S.W. It is apprehended that some error must have been made in the lights to account for her being so close in-shore and in such a dangerous locality. She was an iron-built ship, and it is thought that very shortly after going upon the rocks the bottom of her hull was rent open by her violent rolling and lurching. She slid off the reef into deep water. The number estimated to have perished is between forty and fifty. There were six chief cabin passengers, and they are reported to have been Dr. Bliss, Miss Coone, a captain, supposed to have been in the army (name unknown), his wife, child, and nurse. There were several steerage passengers. The bodies of two of the sufferers have come ashore, a man and a young woman, but as yet they have not been identified. Portions of the wreck have also been washed up on the beach. Captain Blinman, the commander of the ill-fated vessel, is stated to have been a very careful navigator, and to have been employed some time on the station; he has left a widow. Mr. Edwin Marshall, the chief mate, was the chief support of a widowed mother. Alfred Aylesbury, a seaman, leaves a widow and several children. Wm. Bullock and Thomas Hunt, seamen, have also left families unprotected for. The six men who were saved were two seamen named Case and Cross, belonging to Pill, and four pig drovers. The Mars, which left Waterford on the 1st inst., had a large cargo of provisions, cattle, and pigs; she belonged to Messrs. Macdonaldson, of Waterford.

The following account of the loss of this ill-fated vessel has been obtained from James Case, one of the two men who were saved, the best history of the matter that is likely to be obtained. Case states that the Mars left Waterford at very near to her advertised time. After they had been to sea for some time the weather thickened, and although the wind was not very high a great deal of sea got up. As night drew on, the thickness increased and it became very dark, and for many hours they did not see a thing. Case describes Captain Blinman as having been remarkably attentive to the working of the ship, and seemingly anxious, and it was remarked that he did not go below for more than five or ten minutes during the whole of the afternoon or evening. At eight o'clock the watch was changed, and it became the turn of Case, Joseph Cross, the other seaman who was saved, and some of the poor fellows who were drowned, to go for what sailors call their "watch below." At about ten or fifteen minutes after eight o'clock the vessel received a tremendous shock, and it at once became evident that she had struck on a rock. The vessel at the time she struck was going, Case supposes, about nine or ten miles an hour. The captain was heard to call out "Hard-a-port!" and in a few moments after, "Reverse!" and it is believed the engines were then reversed. As may be supposed, all at once became confusion. The sea broke over the sides of the ship, and poured down the hatchways into the engine-room, and it soon became evident that she must become a wreck. Case believes that the boats were then hurriedly resorted to. He and Cross, with assistance, got a very small boat and succeeded in getting her afloat, and into that he, his messmate, and two of the firemen, brothers, named Sutton, a youth who was about to emigrate to Australia, and a drover named Kane, got. Another drover approached to get into her, but was too late. The Mars went down, as near as the survivors can guess, in about five or six minutes after striking. Just before her being engulfed Cross saw a woman, who he is certain was the stewardess, Mrs. Way, standing on the paddle-box wringing her hands. After the boat was floating and being tossed about by the heavy ground swell Case and his companion heard the captain and others shouting to them as if to urge them to keep near, but whether they were clinging to the wreck, to some floating fragments, or had succeeded in getting into the lifeboat they were unable to say. But although Providence had so far favoured their efforts as to enable them to get into the boat and get clear of the wreck and the rock, the dangers and difficulties of the unhappy men were by no means at an end. They were without light, food, or rudder, and the seamen had very little clothing on. The boat in which they were tossed violently about, while the risk of capsizing was every moment increased by the drowning cattle, some of which swam about, occasionally thrusting their heads over the boat, and threatening it and its occupants with instant destruction. It was besides dark and very thick, and the greatest difficulty was experienced, by means of a couple of oars, in keeping the boat's head to the sea, so as to prevent her being swamped. Luckily, Case was a very good seaman, and he hit on a plan for keeping something like steering way on the boat by lashing an oar through the rudder hole. In this way the occupants of the boat passed the long hours of the night, tossing about at the mercy of the elements, not knowing where they were, and preparing rather than looking for a deliverance. They suffered greatly from exposure to cold and wet, and after a time Case and Cross's hands became so benumbed that they could hardly grasp the oars, in their power to use which alone their chance of reaching the coast lay. Break of day enabled them to see where they were, and they made desperate efforts to get their boat to the coast. This at length they happily succeeded in doing, and landed ultimately at St. Gowan's Head greatly exhausted, but with hearts overflowing with gratitude at having been spared.

The following is a statement of the passengers on board, as far as we have been able to ascertain, none of whom have escaped from the wreck:—Cabin Passengers—Dr. Bliss, of Portlaw, on his way to Bristol; Captain Russell, with his wife, child, and servant, who were coming to this city previous to their departure for India; Miss Coombes, residence unknown. Deck Passengers—There were fifteen persons entered as passengers on deck, of whom the following were known to be present, and who were all pig dealers coming to this city:—Messrs. Cooper, Jelcher, Willshire, Kerwick, Brien, and Molloy. These are described as residing at Waterford, and most of them have left families to deplore their loss.

On our front page we give an illustration of the above calamity.

SHOCKING MURDER NEAR COLNE.

On Saturday the inhabitants of Colne were somewhat startled by news arriving that a man had cut his wife's throat at the Hare and Hounds, Black Lane End, about three miles from Colne. It appears that the woman was servant at the public-house, and her uncle was the landlord, and that her husband, named Walker Moore, a tailor, along with a companion, called Joseph Metcalfe, had come from Keighley to see her. They stayed all night, and were drinking for several hours before the deed was perpetrated. At the time, the landlord had been requested by Moore to fetch a pint of ale. Metcalfe was standing with his back to the fire, and Moore's wife was on one side of him cleaning the fire-irons. Metcalfe happened to cast his eyes towards the position in which she knelt, and was horrified to find Moore drawing a razor across her throat. The cut was very deep, almost reaching from ear to ear, and was done, as it were, instantaneously. She died in five minutes afterwards. When apprehended by Police-constable Lord, who lodged the prisoner in the lock-up at Colne, he acknowledged that he had done the deed, and that he had come purposely to do it. He was in liquor at the time. We understand Moore has behaved very ill to his wife, and they have been frequently separated in consequence. Only a short time ago he was fined for an assault upon her. It is only six or seven weeks since they separated the last time. Moore is thirty-eight years of age, and his wife thirty-two.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt is now rapidly drawing to its close. His Royal Highness returned to Cairo on the evening of the 23rd ultimo. On the preceding Sunday the Prince was at Karnak. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg had spent the day on the eastern side of the river, but in the evening they again rejoined the Prince on board his boat. On the following day the duke, after in his turn surveying the ruins of Karnak, left on his way back to Cairo. The Prince of Wales, meanwhile, was exploring the ruined temples and palaces of Mendinet Abou and Gornou, the Memnonium, which once held the gigantic statue, the bust of which will be remembered by most visitors to the British Museum; and, lastly, the celebrated vocal Colossus, which, as is attested by one of its innumerable inscriptions, of all ages and in all languages, was seventeen centuries ago visited by the Emperor Hadrian. The perfect, though comparatively modern, temple of Denderah, the rock tombs of Beni Hassan, and, finally, the wonderful remains at Sakkarah, were not omitted on the way down the river.

The Prince has returned in robust health, and he and every member of his suite appear to have thoroughly enjoyed their Nile trip. His Royal Highness is the first English Prince who has had an opportunity of beholding the remains of ancient Egypt, which, in their massive grandeur, have for so many centuries excited the admiration of the world.

The Prince of Wales went over to Suez on the 25th ult., and was to return in the afternoon after visiting the shores of the Red Sea and the various points of interest in the vicinity of the town. His Royal Highness is expected at Alexandria on the 27th, and leaves on the following day for Jaffa, where horses have already been ordered to be in readiness on the 29th for the conveyance of the party to Jerusalem.

In previous numbers we have presented engravings of various objects of interest in Alexandria, also a descriptive account of this celebrated port. We now give illustrations of Ibrahim Pacha's Mosque, at Alexandria, and Mohammed's Canal. The first possesses a noble tower, and forms one of the principal objects of interest at Alexandria. In ancient times there was a canal from this city to the Nile, but after Alexandria came into the possession of



JAFFA.

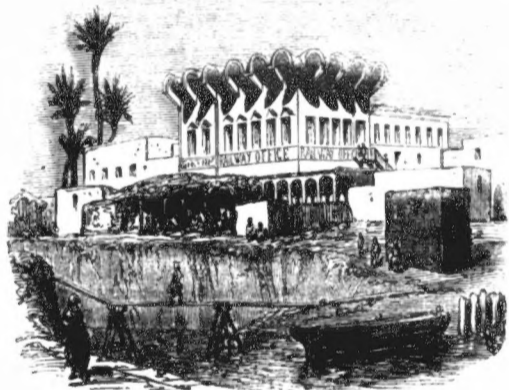
Barak (Judges v., 21). It is famous also as the place where Elijah slew the prophets of Baal (1 Kings, xviii., 10).

Smyrna is another ancient and celebrated port in Asia Minor. The view from the bay, from whence our engraving is taken, is very imposing. The rising amphitheatre from the water's edge, backed by the hill crowned by its old castle, is grand and impressive, but the interior of the town is wretched and filthy in the

very large, and include copper, timber, tea, paper, spices, sugar, corn, bamboo, oranges, &c.

PALM SUNDAY AT RIPPOLDSDAU.

On the annexed page we give an engraving of a very curious custom celebrated every year at Rippoldsdau, situate in one of the valleys of the Black Forest. We extract a description of the same from a private letter. "If, during the Holy Week and the following weeks, you traverse the magnificent valley which extends from Rippoldsdau to Friburg, you see near every house red crosses eight or ten feet high. These crosses are surrounded with a bunch of holly, and above is a series of ornaments, representing various crosses, beasts, arabesques, and frequently the two initials 'A. M.', which mean *Ave Maria*. These ornaments are made with holly berries, which at this time are of the most beautiful red. The bunch of holly is tied with ribbons of the brightest colours. It is children who make these ornaments, and Palm Sunday is a festival for children. The good peasants of the Black Forest know how much Christ loved little children, and it is little children whom

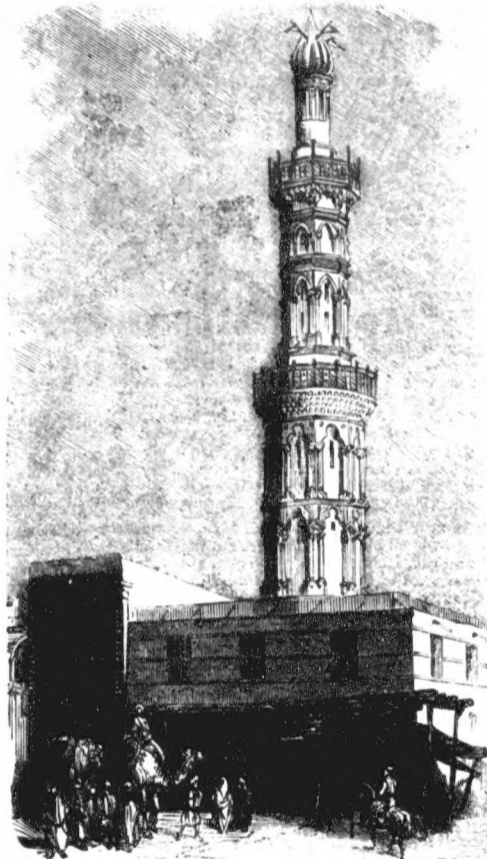


MOHAMMED'S CANAL.

the Saracens, the canal fell into disuse. Mehemet Ali restored it in 1819, when it was opened from Alexandria Fouah, a distance of forty-eight miles.

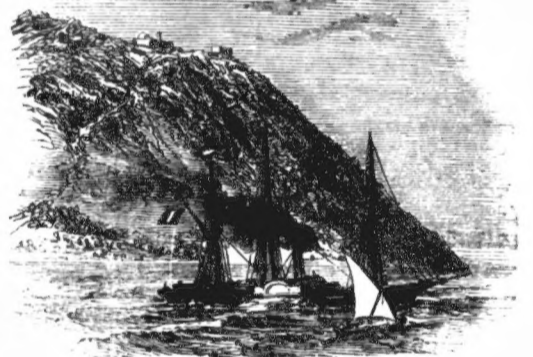
Jaffa, or, as it was anciently called, Joppa, is remarkable for its biblical reminiscences. It contains about 4,800 inhabitants, one-fourth of whom are Christians. It is fortified, and stands on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, and rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, on the top of which is a ruined castle. The port, defended by two batteries, is merely a long basin defended by a ledge of rocks, but is so choked up by sand as to be unapproachable except by small craft. Tradition assigns to Joppa a very ancient date. Joshua defined the possessions of the tribe of Dan as including "the border before Joppa." In the time of Solomon it was no doubt a port of great importance, for Hiram, King of Tyre, sent a letter to the former monarch, then building the Temple of Jerusalem, saying, "We will cut wood out of Lebanon, as much as thou shalt need; and we will bring it thee in floats by sea to Joppa, and thou shalt carry it up to Jerusalem." Jonah took his passage from this place in a ship going to Tarshish when "he fled from the presence of the Lord." In the New Testament it is mentioned as the place where Peter had his vision, revealing to him the duty of preaching to the Gentiles, and where he raised to life Dorcas, a faithful disciple. Among the Greeks and Romans, Joppa had also the reputation of being very ancient. Pliny states this to be the place where Andromeda was exposed to the sea-monster, from which she was rescued by Perseus. Reland suspects this fable to have some connexion with the history of Jonah. In A.D. 66, during the Jewish wars, it was repeatedly taken, and finally all but destroyed. During the Crusades nothing was left but the two castles. It was ultimately restored by Louis IX. of France. In 1799, it was taken by Napoleon, who put 1,200 Turks to the sword.

Another highly interesting place is Caipha, a small maritime town of Palestine, at the foot of Mount Carmel. The harbour is one of the best along the coast. It has a fortress with garrison; but the most important and interesting building in the place is a hospice maintained by the monks of Mount Carmel, where strangers of all nations and all religions are lodged and entertained. The river Kishon, which flows past the town, is referred to in the song of Deborah and



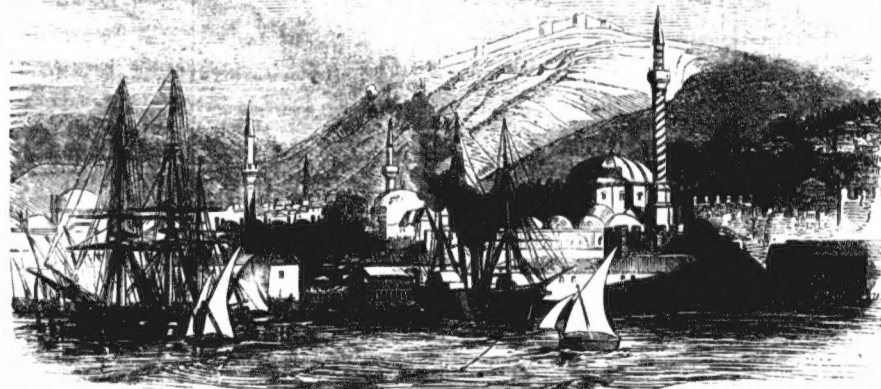
MOSQUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

extreme poverty. The credit of being the birthplace of Homer. The principal buildings are the mosques, bazaar, the palace of the mutsellein, or governor, a large hospital, the churches, &c. Though frequently overthrown by earthquakes, and laid waste by hostile incursions, the importance of her port has always made Smyrna be rebuilt. Her commerce is very considerable, embracing commodities of almost every important article, and provisions of all kinds are abundant.



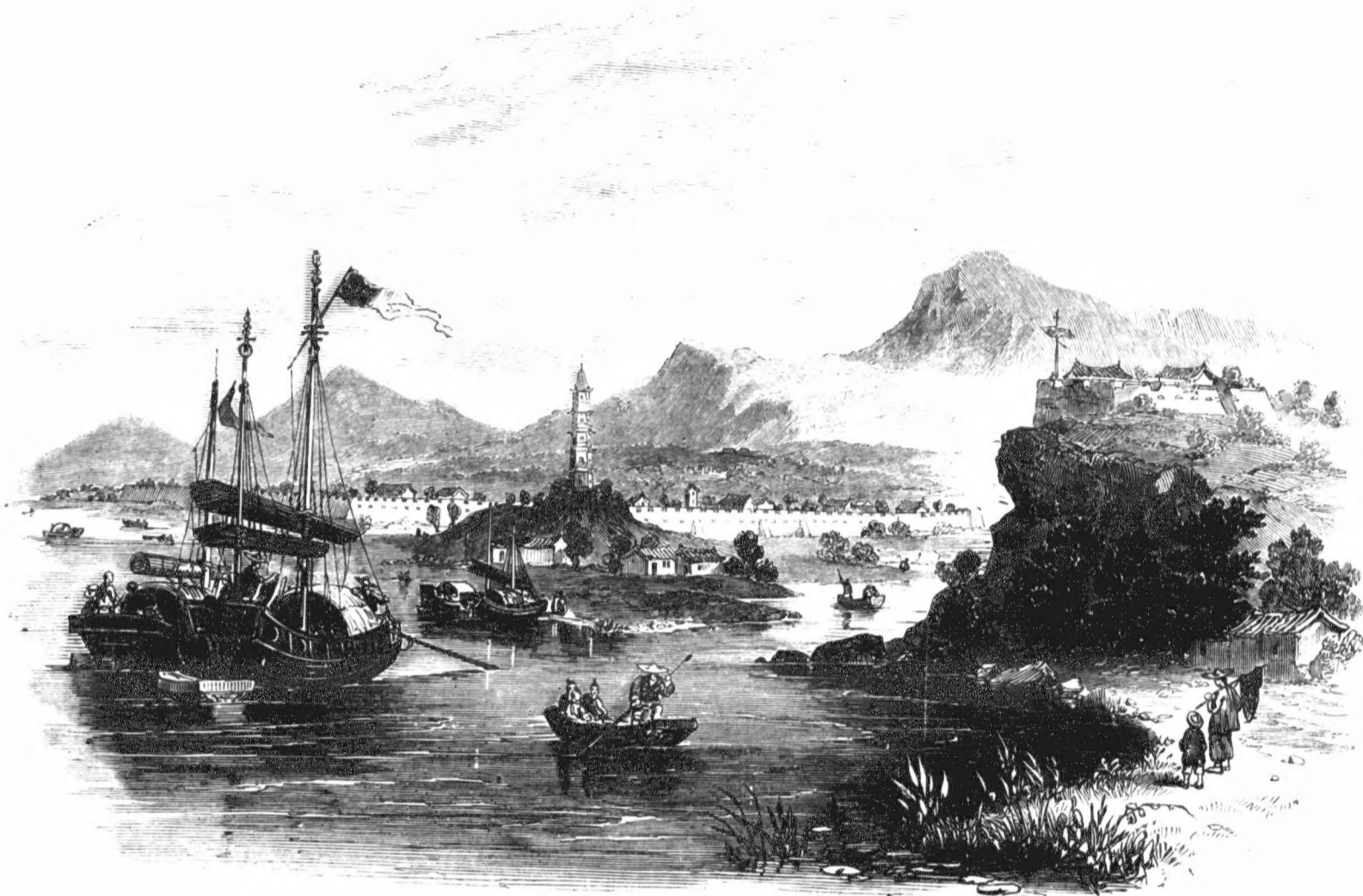
MOUNT CARMEL.

they make the interpreters of their desires, and of their prayers for the blessing of heaven. Could they have more effectual interpreters? The children, occupied during eight days with the making of the crosses and the ornaments thereof, rival each other in skill and invention. It is necessary to see some of the crosses to know how much of artistic talent they often display. The little boys and girls of a farm pass whole days in the barn in making, remaking, and adorning the sacred bough, which the priest blesses, and which, planted near the house, gives to neighbours and passers-by a high idea of their taste and imagination. On the Sunday there is a procession. How proud the children then are of their inventions, of their fanciful ornaments, as they advance, carrying the trophies of their art, as if they carried the eagle of the Caesars. After mass they range themselves in order outside the church, and the priest pronounces a blessing upon them all. Shortly afterwards each cross-bearer marches homeward. As soon as home is reached, a place is fixed on for the planting of the cross. The family and friends having all gathered together, prayer is offered up, and then the cross is planted by the children. The children having made the sign of the cross, enter the house, and sit down to table—for all the ceremonies have been conducted the good people to the hour of noon, the hour of dinner."



SMYRNA.

SINGULAR ILLUSION.—The *Droit* relates the discovery of a dead body in the Seine, under the following singular circumstances:—Two boatmen, who happened to be on the small island in the middle of the Seine, close to the bridge of Asnières, were struck with amazement on seeing a man at the bottom of the river, standing erect, with a stick in his hand, as if walking. There was not a breath of air stirring, and the water was so limpid that they could distinguish the man's features and dress. Though both of them had often drawn dead bodies from the river, they were so astonished by this strange appearance that they hesitated to approach it. On entering the water, however, and getting nearer, they found that the erect position of the body was an optical illusion, for the man really lay quite flat on the bottom. The unfortunate deceased was apparently an Auvergnat, but nothing being found to prove his identity, the body was removed to the Morgue.



VIEW OF FOO CHOW FOO. (See page 420.)



PALM SUNDAY AT RIEPPOLDEN. (See page 420.)

The Court.

The Queen and Royal Family arrived at Osborne yesterday week, at a quarter before seven o'clock, from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled quite privately, all guards of honour and salutes having been dispensed with.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold left Dover on the 4th inst. at 12 a.m., and arrived at Osborne at 7 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday last.

The Crown Princess of Prussia left the Palace at Brussels early on Wednesday morning week, by railway, for Germany. On reaching Verviers, shortly before noon, her Royal Highness left the Belgian train in which the journey had been made from Brussels, and proceeded by the express train for Germany, leaving shortly after one o'clock. The Crown Prince arrived at Cologne on the Tuesday evening by the Rhenish Railway. His Royal Highness slept at the Government House, and early next morning left for Jülich, there to inspect the academy for military cadets. From Jülich his Royal Highness proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, to await the arrival there of his consort, the Crown Princess. From the latter place their Royal Highnesses travelled together.

Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne on Monday.

Monday was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred embarked on Monday on board her Majesty's ship *Rolla*, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Nelson, and will cruise in her every day during the stay of the Court at Osborne.

The confirmation of the Princess Alice is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Osborne. It is almost unnecessary to say the solemnity will be confined to the Queen's domestic circle.

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS OF WAR.—The Royal Sovereign, three-decker, was brought down Portsmouth harbour on Friday morning, and taken alongside the pier jetty of the dockyard, where she is being stripped prior to being placed in No. 3 dock. This ship will be cut down to her middle deck, and plated with iron, and fitted with a cupola, on the principle invented by Captain Cowper-Coles, R.N. It is stated on authority that the Duke of Wellington and *Victoria* will be cut down and fitted with rotatory cupola shields. The *Bulwark*, 91, 800-horse power, line-of-battle screw steamer, building at Chatham dockyard, is the next vessel to be converted into an armour-plated frigate as soon as the *Royal Oak*, 51, now in progress has been finished. The *Bulwark* is a fine specimen of that class vessel. She has been in hand about three years, and has all her exterior plating affixed. The alterations required to convert her into an armour-plated ship will necessitate the cutting down of one of her decks, in addition to which she will require to be considerably strengthened. The engines originally intended for the *Bulwark* are to be placed in the *Royal Oak*.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.—The War Office has not yet issued any programme of the arrangements to be carried out at the ensuing volunteer review at Brighton, and therefore the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company are as yet unable to make any statement as to the plan for the conveyance of the public to and from Brighton on this occasion. We can, however, authoritatively state that the charge for the conveyance of volunteers will be the same as last year, and that there will be trains on the previous Saturday and Sunday, by which those who take part in the review will be allowed to go down at the same fare. There will be an early train up on Tuesday morning for the convenience of such as wish to remain at Brighton on Monday night. The Mayor and Corporation of Brighton had resolved to invite Lord Clyde and his staff to a public banquet at the Pavilion on the occasion of the review on Easter Monday, but the gallant veteran has declined the proffered honour. "Since my return from India," he says, "I have endeavoured to avoid all public dinners and meetings at which my presence was not indispensably required. I hope, therefore, you will kindly accept my apology." The projected banquet has therefore been abandoned. Amongst the regiments on behalf of which applications have been made, but so recently that the official sanction has not yet been given, are the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles, the 40th Middlesex (Central London) Rifles, and the 4th City of London (Foresters) Rifles. The 12th of April (this day) is fixed as the last day on which applications will be received at the War-office, so that the Brighton Railway Company may have proper time for making the necessary arrangements for conveyance of the volunteers. The West End and Northern corps will, it is understood, proceed *via* the Victoria Station, whilst the Central, East, and Southern metropolitan regiments will take their departure from London-bridge. Over fifty regiments, or administrative battalions, have, up to the present time, received official sanction to attend the review, which will, in all probability, represent a force of something like 20,000 men. Should the other regiments mentioned put in applications before the 12th, and receive permission, it may fairly be estimated that Lord Clyde will have under his command a volunteer army closely approaching 25,000.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS.—On Saturday evening, notwithstanding the unpromising character of the weather, many of the metropolitan rifle corps again assembled in the various parks for battalion drill and field evolutions, in anticipation of the forthcoming Brighton review, in which they are to take place. The Queen's (Westminster), to the number of between 400 and 500, mustered at Westminster Hall, and marched, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lord Gerald Fitzgibbon, to the Regent's-park, headed by both the bands of the regiment. On reaching that portion of the park facing Bedford House, ten rounds of blank cartridge per man were served out, and light infantry movements were commenced. The West Middlesex were also in the park, on the southern side of the Queen's, over towards the ornamental water, and their skirmishing and general movements were of a very superior order. The 40th Middlesex were also drilling in another part of the park. In Hyde Park the St. George's, the Artists', South Middlesex, and other corps were present, and performed also a variety of field evolutions; whilst the Civil Service, in very full force, went by train to Wimbledon, and the London Irish marched out from Somerset House westward.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER RIFLES.—On Saturday evening this corps was inspected by its Lieut.-Colonel, Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., in Westminster Hall, prior to the official inspection by Colonel M-Murdo on Saturday next.

THE FORTHCOMING CADET REVIEW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The arrangements for the forthcoming review of cadets of metropolitan rifle corps, by Lord Elio, to take place on Wednesday, the 11th of June next, at the Crystal Palace, have been now finally completed, under the direction of Lieutenant Lewin Hill, of the 23rd Middlesex, and Captain Reynolds, of the 4th City of London Rifle Volunteers.

1ST CITY OF LONDON ENGINEERS.—On Saturday evening last the members of this corps mustered at their drill rooms, White-street, Finsbury-pavement, and although the attendance was not large, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, they marched out, headed by their brass band, *via* City-road, High-street, Islington, Upper-street, and New North-road, home.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, will be noticed in our next.

THE STROLLERS OR, TRIALS THROUGH LIFE. Commenced in No. 722 of REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY. ONE PENNY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. (Cheltenham).—Nos. 3 and 21 of the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS are out of print. All other back numbers may be obtained through your agent; or, on receipt of two stamps, our publisher will forward any one you require.

A CONSTANT READER (Houlton).—There is an allowance made for selling postage stamps, but not, we believe, under 45 worth. Apply to the Postmaster-General.

E. H. (Cheltenham).—Thanks for your offer, but we cannot devote the space for a weekly letter on turf matters.

X. T. F.—The Thames Tunnel was planned by Mr. L. K. Brunel in 1823. The Thames Tunnel Company was formed in 1824; and in 1825 the work was commenced at Rotherhithe. In two years 600 feet had been bored, when the water broke through, drowning six men, and carrying Mr. Brunel, jun., up the shaft. For the want of funds the work was then suspended for seven years, when it was resumed, and finally opened March 25, 1843. Prior to the opening, Mr. Brunel was knighted by Queen Victoria. Only seven lives were lost in making it.

REYNOLDS.—The Fortune Theatre was situated in Golden-lane, and was built for William Allen, the founder of Dulwich College. It is said to have derived its name from a free, unbinding found in digging the foundation, which treasure fell into the hands of Allen.

M. W. (Torquay).—Postmasters are strictly prohibited from disclosing the name of any person depositing money in a Post-office savings bank, or the amounts deposited.

ENGINEER.—You may obtain admission to Trinity House by the secretary's order. Models of every description of lighthouse, floating light, life-boats, &c., may be seen there. There is also the model of the Royal William, more than a century and a-half old, and the flag taken by Sir Francis Drake from the Spaniards in 1588.

NEWS.—The height of the arch and platform on which the Wellington equestrian statue stands at Hyde-park-corner is about ninety feet, the statue itself thirty feet, and was raised September 30th, 1866.

JOHN BARNES asks if ale will be any dearer in consequence of taxing the brewers instead of the hop-growers? This is a question we really cannot answer. But there is an old fact worthy of being recorded. In 1422 Whittington laid an information before his successor in the mayoralty against the Brewers' Company for selling "dear ale." They were convicted in the penalty of £20, and ordered to be kept in prison till it was paid. It would be a curiosity to ascertain if the old law under which they were convicted had ever been repealed.

J. E. (Bristol).—Thanks for the sketches. As they are not original, we cannot avail ourselves of them.

E. K. (Liverpool) and C. W. S. (Leeds).—Under consideration.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

THE late important discussions upon ships and forts have not left the standing controversy in a very satisfactory position. When Sir F. Smith brought forward his motion, so brief an interval had elapsed since the news of the achievement of the Monitor and Merrimac arrived that it was scarcely possible, or even desirable, that the Government should come forward with a final opinion on the serious question whether the fortresses which are being constructed at enormous expense for the defence of the dockyards might not advantageously be abandoned. We do not want a hasty abandonment of a scheme which was undoubtedly a reasonable one at the time when it was adopted, and with the information that was then possessed; but we confess that we do see, with unminged alarm, the undisguised reluctance of the Government to approach the greatest military question of the day with free and unbiassed minds. Sir George Lewis professed to believe that the American battle had taught us nothing. It is true that a target which was a fac-simile of the side of the Warrior had stood a tremendous amount of battering with very little injury; but so little uniform had a long series of experiments proved, that the utmost which the most sanguine advocates of iron had ventured to say was, that a plated ship would be proof against everything except a continuous cannonade at point-blank ranges. We know now what was only believed, and indeed scarcely believed, before the combat of the Merrimac and Monitor, that an iron ship can live through a storm of shot twice as heavy as thrown by the largest ordnance in the British navy—and that at the distance of only a few yards from the cannon's mouth. This alone is a large addition to our experience, which, if England is to be kept secure, ought not to be treated as a trifling discovery by those to whom the defences of the country are entrusted. But this is by no means all that is to be learned from the recent engagement. There had not been, and scarcely could have been, any experiments on the manoeuvre of running down an enemy's ship. No two naval officers or engineers agreed as to the probable result of such an attempt upon the attacking ship herself. The Merrimac has enlightened us as to what may be done in this way, and it is satisfactorily proved that a boat constructed as hers was is terribly efficient against a wooden vessel, but utterly useless when the object of attack is also clad in iron. Even the failure of the attempt to sink the Monitor is full of instruction. The Merrimac is described as having her prow armed with two prongs, somewhat resembling ploughshares. This may not be very accurate, but it may be assumed that she was designed rather to pierce than to run down an enemy's ship—a plan which could be effective only when directed against wood. But it is possible—and this is a matter for naval engineers to consider—that a sloping or curved prow of iron might enable a vessel of sufficient weight to run completely over, instead of into, an opponent, and sink her to the bottom, however impenetrable her sides might be; or, on the other hand, the point of impact might be brought below the level of the iron plating. As yet no tactics have been devised by which an iron ship can be seriously damaged either by an opponent of the same quality, or by the fire of the heaviest batteries, and until this lesson has been learned, the art of defence, as applied to coasts and dockyards, remains altogether distanced by the art of attack. Whether we are to spend millions on forts or on ships is not a question to be in-

fluenced by any policy considerations whether this or that Ministry is committed to a project which was adopted by universal consent. The points which may be regarded as settled are, first, that, with the best existing artillery, no fort in the world—still less a fort which would have to fight at ranges of 1,000 yards or thereabouts—can destroy, injure, or cause a moment's delay to an iron-plated ship which chooses to steam by the fortress. The Portsmouth batteries are meant to bar the passage of hostile ships; and it is certain that, until the power of artillery is greatly increased, they will now be utterly unable to do this. It is said that forts may be ceased to any thickness, and can mount guns to any calibre, and must therefore be stronger than ships. But what is the use of them if they are? Grant that the ships cannot reduce the forts, and that the forts cannot hurt the ships, and what will there be to prevent an iron fleet lying within range of the land batteries and quietly shelling the dockyard, without paying the smallest heed to the shower of shot which may be thrown from the fortress? In one way, and one way only, may these coast defences become once more effective, and that is, by so great an advance in the weight and power of artillery as will render it practicable to crush the stoutest iron vessel at any moderate range.

When the Budget of 1861 was produced, although much alarm had already been created, the difference between the two sections of the United States had not yet issued in open war; and it still seemed probable that the dispute might be settled without recourse to arms, while the blockade of the Southern ports was at most a doubtful menace. The Morrill Tariff had not yet had time to produce its natural results, and no apprehension existed of any collision between England and the Federal Government. All these unpleasant contingencies have since actually happened, with the result of diminishing the revenue by about a million. It may be hoped that there is no further risk of hostile measures on the part of the American Government, and although Georgia and the Sea Islands are still closed to trade, larger supplies of Indian cotton will be available during the ensuing year. The vexatious tariff is more likely to be aggravated in severity than to be modified in accordance with the interest of American consumers. There is, however, an increasing trade with other parts of the world, and especially with France; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has good reasons for reckoning on an increased receipt, if no new disturbing cause once more deranges his estimates. A reduction of expenditure, though highly desirable, is not generally expected by the country. Unluckily, the cost of war-like preparations both on land and sea still continues to be enormous. It is equally requisite to improve artillery and to contrive defences which may counteract its effects. About three years ago it was found necessary almost to build a new navy, and now there is every reason to fear that all wooden steamers must either be abandoned for purposes of war or fitted with armour at an enormous expense. Sir G. Lewis declared the other night that if the House of Commons wanted a fleet of Merrimacs, it must be prepared to expend £13,000,000 or 14,000,000 on the improvement. The estimate, as it was only used for purposes of argument, may probably have been exaggerated, and it is obvious that a third part of the sum would create the strongest iron-clad fleet which has hitherto existed in the world; whilst it may also be said that armour plates are not much more costly than brick and stone work, and that a few impenetrable vessels would supersede the necessity of expensive fortifications. Nevertheless, all changes are both costly in themselves and wasteful, inasmuch as they neutralize the results of expenditure which has been already incurred. Iron work may probably hereafter cost less for repairs; but the adoption of the new system will tend largely to swell the naval estimates. It cannot be denied that a deficit, however moderate, and however early accounted for, is in itself an unpleasant phenomenon. France and America may despise the peddling item of a million on the wrong side of the account, but English Governments have never thriven after they ceased to pay their way to the utmost farthing. If, unfortunately, the revenue in the ensuing year should fail in elasticity, it will be the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reimpose some tax which had been thought defunct. The payers of income-tax will probably bear the brunt of the difficulty, but for the present they may congratulate themselves on the unwelcome good fortune of having for two years running to pay the same per centage. The best part of the Budget is the abolition of the hop duty, which had, in fact, become wholly untenable. The anomaly of a tax on an agricultural product was aggravated by the uncertainty of the crop, and the duty almost converted into gamblers those who, by the nature of their occupation, were already speculators. The union of East and West Kent, of the Wealth of Sussex, and of Herefordshire has at last extorted from Mr. Gladstone a reluctant concession. One of the dangerous classes, as malevolent trades are considered in Downing-street, has been effectually silenced; nor is it improbable that, if the House of Commons adopts the tax upon brewing, hop-growers will find an additional advantage in the discouragement of quassia. One ingredient of legitimate beer will, to a certain extent, be cheaper, and consequently there will be less motive for adulteration. Brewers of lax principles will recognize a cruel irony in Mr. Gladstone's assumption that, having always used hops in their manufacture, they can now afford to pay an equivalent for the saving in that indispensable commodity. The new mode of taxing brewers is comparatively unobjectionable, but the impost on private families will be at the same time unproductive and unpopular. The castle of an Englishman's home ought never to admit an excise-man. The inequality which is corrected in the case of manufacturers for sale will be introduced into a class well entitled to a total exemption. A nobleman with a vast establishment will pay 12s. 6d., and a farmer who brews once a year for his harvest will be exposed to an equal penalty. It may be hoped that the House of Commons will insist on the exclusion of the private licence from the taxing Bill, and in return Mr. Gladstone may be trusted to do his worst in the matter of playing cards. The probable effects of the change in the mode of using the absolute test for the purpose of the wine duties can be only thoroughly understood by the trade. A simplification of fiscal processes can scarcely fail to be an improvement, and perhaps at some future time it may be found that uniform duties are most productive, as well as most convenient.

THE GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR.

We last week gave a large engraving of the destruction of the *Merrimac* by the *Monitor*, also details of the action. In all probability the whole of the Federal fleet would have been destroyed in like manner had not the *Monitor* unexpectedly appeared on the scene, and at once proceeded to encounter the formidable monster, a faithful engraving of which we give on page 424. The following are the details of action:—Shortly after eight o'clock the *Merrimac* began to move up towards the *Minnesota*, about three miles distant. It took a path by across the bows of the *Monitor*, whose presence or non-existence it is probable she was not then aware of. When within about a mile, the ball was opened by the *Monitor* firing a shot, which struck the side of the iron-clad monster, the *Merrimac* at the same time slackening her speed. The firing was kept up for some time at the distance of about one mile, when the *Monitor* began to move towards her antagonist, delivering her fire deliberately and with precision. The *Merrimac*, six times her size, and with an armament equally out of proportion, awaited her at rest. At a distance of a quarter of a mile or less, both opened their terrible batteries—the *Merrimac* firing much the oftener, of course. By this time the two iron-clad combatants seemed to touch, fighting at close quarters, delivering their shots seemingly into the muzzles of each other's guns. But so far from being unequal to her adversary, the *Monitor* moved around her, planting her shot where she would. The contest was so hot that for a time the smoke obscured both the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. As if realising that she had found at least her match, if not her superior, the *Merrimac* drew up towards Craney Island, the *Monitor* pursuing, planting her shot with the same deliberation which had characterised her movements from the outset. After keeping up the pursuit for half an hour the *Monitor* returned towards the *Minnesota*. Shortly after this engagement commenced one of the rebel gunboats, apparently the *Yorktown*, steamed out, and boldly engaged the *Monitor*. A shot through her, which must have done serious injury, sent her back again, and she did not venture within range of the guns of the new comer during the day.

As if having rested from the first round, and recovered from the weariness resulting from finding such a terrible antagonist in so small a one, the *Merrimac* returned to the contest, and, as before, was not fearlessly by the *Monitor*. The *Merrimac* being now within range of the *Minnesota*, delivered several of her thundering broadsides, and showers of solid shot went crashing against the side of the iron monster. The gunboats also went into the fight gallantly. Though the *Monitor* again sought close quarters, the *Merrimac*, having already had a taste of that sort of thing, kept at a prudent distance. For more than an hour was the battle kept up without either side showing damage, when at about eleven a.m. the *Monitor* retired behind the *Minnesota* to allow her guns to cool. The contest now raged between the *Merrimac* and *Minnesota* and the gunboats. The terrible broadsides of the frigate, chained to the iron as it were, shook the earth, and the solid shot glanced in every direction from the sides of the *Merrimac*.

Having given her guns an hour to cool, the *Monitor* returned to the contest, and the *Merrimac* was apparently ready for her, for she did not retreat, but stood her ground. Nothing could exceed the accuracy of the firing on both sides. After keeping up the contest for half an hour at a range of half or three-quarters of a mile, the *Monitor* began to advance on her antagonist, who awaited her with apparent confidence. Delivering her fire with deliberation at a menacing position the *Monitor* went straight ahead and at full speed for the *Merrimac*, till the men on both boats, if they had not been killed by the iron covering, might have engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. Now followed one of the most remarkable and exciting scenes ever witnessed in naval warfare. The vessels moved, and delivering their broadsides simultaneously, the shot crashed upon the sides of both, either glancing off and falling into the water, or crumbling into atoms. As if determined that the contest should have an end, the *Monitor* moved round the *Merrimac* at a distance of only a few yards, plunging her shots into her sides. With well-directed aim she planted one into her hull below her iron coating and below her water line. Passing deliberately round the stem of the *Merrimac*, the *Monitor* aimed a shot at her screw, and several others at vital points. The *Merrimac* now began to make off towards the cove flanking Craney Island; and as it became apparent that she was disabled, cheers went up from the monitors and the shore. The *Monitor* did not pursue, probably on account of the heating of her guns, or some other equally good reason.

A correspondent on board the *Monitor* gives an interesting description of the vessel:—

"She is oval-shaped, 178 feet long, and 41 feet in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on the top as a table, without any rail or gunwale around her. She has two square smoke stacks about seven feet in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam come through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on the deck but a pilot-house, which is a square, iron structure, about three feet high, about the size of an ordinary dry-goods box. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. The tower rises about nine feet from the deck, and looks, when close to it, like a large iron gasometer or gas holder. On closely examining it, however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, while the whole tower is twenty-two feet in diameter, and that it has two oval-shaped port-holes, close together, on one side, not more than two feet apart, and not more than three feet above the deck. The interior of the tower exhibits still stronger the superior strength of the vessel. There is a solidity about it that makes the thought of any earthly power disturbing its movements or penetrating its interior, seem simply ridiculous. An examination of this part of the vessel explains the confidence which her officers and men have in her entire and complete invulnerability. They say, 'We fear nothing on land or water, and are ready, whenever the order is given, to proceed direct to Norfolk or Richmond.' The guns sit side and side in the centre of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns enabling the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired two immense pillars of steel on the inside, about six feet long, two feet in width, and one foot in thickness, slide below the port-holes, completely closing them, and protecting the gunners from the balls of the enemy. There are marks on the tower and hull of about twenty balls, and some of them seem to have struck the tower fair and square, with no more apparent effect than could be produced by the blow of a sledge-hammer. The paint is not killed, and, if repainted, it would be difficult to discover where most of the shots struck. The greater part of the shot-marks are on the edge of the hull, which, it would be remembered, does not rise more than twelve inches out of the water. They seem to have been under the impression that there must have been a weak spot underneath the water-line, and they hammered away all round, but here, too, the invulnerability of the *Monitor* is equally proved, and the indentations are only to the extent of the fraction of an inch. There is a small fracture of the edge of the iron at one point, which only seems to show its great strength at a point which might be supposed to be the weakest. The attempt of the *Merrimac* to run her down left no mark on the *Monitor* except some splinters from her timbers, which are sticking to her and serve on her hull. She struck her precisely midships, directly opposite the centre of the tower, and this experiment

having so entirely failed, it was evident that no hopes could be entertained of its repetition."

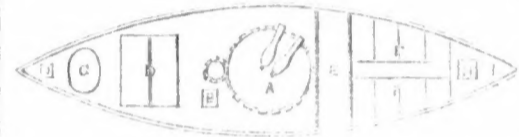
One of the crew of the *Monitor*, describing the passage of that vessel from New York to Fortress Monitor, says:—

"The vessel proceeded safely and comfortably until between four and five in the afternoon of Friday, March 11, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale; this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipes which lead to the blowers were not quite high enough, and the water came down in torrents, entirely destroying the draught, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine-rooms. This proved nearly fatal to assistant-engineer Campbell, and the chief engineer, Isaac Newton; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire-room insensible. The chief engineer, Isaac Newton, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a draught of fresh air, very judiciously returned, to endeavour to do what was possible to remedy matters. He fell overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief engineer Stimers now took charge, and after some hard work, the sea in the meantime subsiding, succeeded in righting matters."

Of the engagement, he says:—

"The noise on board the *Monitor* was terrific—the striking of shot against her sides and the turret, the awful noise of her own guns, the whizzing of shot over the decks, and the explosion of these enormous rifle shells when they struck, made a terrible din. When the guns recoiled the noise of the massive pendulums swinging by and closing the ports resounded throughout the vessel. The men on board worked like heroes, covered with perspiration and beginning to grow weary. Once or twice during the action all hands spilled the main-deck."

The diagram below represents the *Monitor* with her upper-deck removed, showing the different compartments, and the inclination of the round-house or turret. The interior is open to the bottom like a sloop, the deck coming flush to the top of the upper hull. The inclination of the lower hull is such, that a ball to strike it in any part must pass through at least twenty-five feet of water, and then strike an inclined iron surface at an angle of about ten degrees. In the event of the enemy boarding they can do no harm, as the only entrance is at the top of the turret, and only one man can descend at a time.



A, revolving tower, carrying two Dahlgren guns; B, steam-engine for revolving turret; C, steam-engine for propeller; D, boilers; E, dining-room; F, officers' quarters; G, steering apparatus; H, J, apparatus for raising anchors.

GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS.

The Emperor, on Thursday afternoon, the 3rd inst., passed in review on the raceground of the Bois de Boulogne the division of cavalry of the 1st Corps d'Armée, commanded by General d'Altonville, composed of the 3rd, 7th, 8th, and 9th Regiments of Chasseurs, divided into two brigades, under the orders of Generals Aubert and d'Oulhabert, quartered at Versailles, and the 7th Chasseurs and the 5th Hussars, commanded by General Salamine Penlon, quartered at Paris. To these corps of cavalry were joined four batteries of the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, in garrison at Vincennes, as well as the 2nd Squadron of Wagon Train, stationed at the same place. These troops, in all about 8,000 horse, arrived on the ground between two and three o'clock, and took up their position in the form of three sides of a square, shortly after which the Emperor and the Empress (who was in mourning) arrived in open carriages. His Majesty then mounted his horse, and accompanied by a brilliant staff (an engraving of which we give on page 424), among whom were to be seen Marshals Vaillant and Magnan, passed along the lines, and examined the troops with great attention, the Empress following in her carriage, after which a number of crosses and medals were distributed. Their Majesties then stationed themselves in front of the grand stand, and the troops charged before them at full speed, with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" and then retiring from the ground. The Emperor returned on horseback to Paris, accompanied by his staff and the squadron of Cent Gards. The weather being favourable, a large number of spectators were present, and the whole passed off with great brilliancy. The Prince Imperial was not present on this occasion.

THE HARTLEY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The national subscription on behalf of the widows and orphans, and other poor persons left destitute by the dreadful calamity at Hartley Colliery, amounts to the magnificent sum of above £75,000; and at a meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 4th inst., the Mayor in the chair, the following allowances were fixed per week:—To each widow, 7s. 6d.; widow and one child, 10s. 6d.; widow and two children, 13s. 6d.; widow and three children, 15s. 6d.; widow and four children, 17s. 6d.; widow and five children, 19s. 6d.; widow and six children, 21s. 6d. The above allowances to continue except in cases of gross misconduct—to widows, so long as they remain unmarried; to girls, until they reach the age of fifteen years; to boys, until they reach the age of twelve years. The allowance for infirm adults to remain, as a general rule, at 5s. per week, as at present. Special cases to be considered. Funeral expenses:—Widows marrying to have £20; widows or adults dying to have £5; birth of a child, £1; death of a child, £1. Education of children and medical attendance in addition to the foregoing. To maintain this allowance fifteen years £40,000 will have to be sunk, and a further sum of £10,000 will have to be secured for those widows who may be alive at the end of that time. At present the families are in the enjoyment of house and living free; but if the colliery were recommencing work, they would have to remove; and a strong feeling is manifested that when that is the case, as there will be a good surplus, rent and fire should be provided for the widows and their families. The fund raised to present the gold medals and a sum of money to each of the noble-hearted sinkers who wrought day and night in the pit shaft nearly a week, in their efforts to reach the lost men and lads, amounts to £1,600. Nothing has been determined with regard to the disposal of the surplus of the relief fund, the committee having resolved to make an ample and full provision for the poor persons left destitute, before entering upon the discussion of that question.

THE MANCHESTER RULE ST. LEGION.—The rule 89, Leg. St. open to the world, came off at Barton Moss on Saturday last. This is the shooting ground of the 3rd Manchester Volunteer, and the proceedings were got up by the officers of that regiment. The day was wet and cheerless in the extreme, but the shooting was not less so. Some of the best shots in England attended, and Capt. Barton, of the 3rd Manchester, carried off the first prize. In shooting off a line of one of the competitors hit the bull's-eye three consecutive times at 500 yards, a very good feat in shooting.

MURDEROUS ATTACK, AND DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM READING GAOL.

About a fortnight ago, a stylishly-dressed fellow was apprehended on the charge of having passed two counterfeit Bank of England notes to tradesmen of Reading, to whom he had given excellent new clothing and boots. He directed the pards to be sent to the Great Western Hotel, where he alleged he had taken up his quarters. It was soon discovered that he had cheated the tradesmen, and by the evening was found in a public house. Seeing a policeman approaching, he ran off but was eagerly pursued. The cry of "Stop thief!" caused others to join in the pursuit, and when getting near the South-Eastern Railway Station, the noise attracted the attention of a porter named Horwood. Seeing a man running he stepped out from the station, and made an attempt to stop the fellow, who's name is Jackson. The latter, seeing the probability of a capture, became desperate, and with a life-preserver he struck Horwood a fearful blow on the side of the head, and felled him to the ground, but was captured by other railway officers. The porter Horwood was found to be seriously injured, and for several days his life was despaired of. Jackson was afterwards removed to the station, and after an examination he was committed to the county goal for trial at the summer assizes. His attempted escape from the goal was characterised by great dexterity and ingenuity. It appears that to the hammocks upon which the prisoners sleep are attached hooks, to place into pins in the walls of the cells. He had tipped one of these off and bent it into a semi-circular shape, by which, by throwing it on to the top of the wall it might be raised. The sheets he tore into strips, and at the end he fastened the loops. In order to have accomplished this task he must have been engaged nearly the whole of a night, but he carried on his work so quietly that he was not heard by the warder on watch. After attending chapel in the morning he was taken out for an airing into the yard with the other prisoners, having twisted the long rope which he made with the sheets around his body. At the usual time the bell rang for the prisoners to be taken into the goal, and by some extraordinary means he managed to get over the iron rails of the airing yard, of the height of seven feet, and he ran to the boundary wall of the goal. As quick as lightning he threw up his rope to the top of the wall, and the hook having made a secure fastening, he ran up like a cat, and had nearly reached the top, when he was espied by a warder. He at once gave an alarm to the governor and deputy-governor, who were quickly at the spot, and prevented the fellow effectually escaping. Jackson fell down exhausted, and was removed to his cell. If he had not been observed just at that moment, there is little doubt he would have reached the wall, and, as he would have alighted on the side of the Abbey ruins, it is probable he would have been unobserved, and got clear off. On examining the rope, it was discovered that he had fastened in a wooden spoon to form a kind of step, in which to rest his foot, but this appears to have given way, and thus he lost the support upon which he reckoned. He was closely searched on being taken back to the goal, and there was discovered upon him an iron hook, which he had taken out of the cell in the Borough Bridewell, where he was confined on being first captured; and this he had used to enable him to carry out his escape. Jackson is about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, and is suspected to belong to a gang of London sharpers.

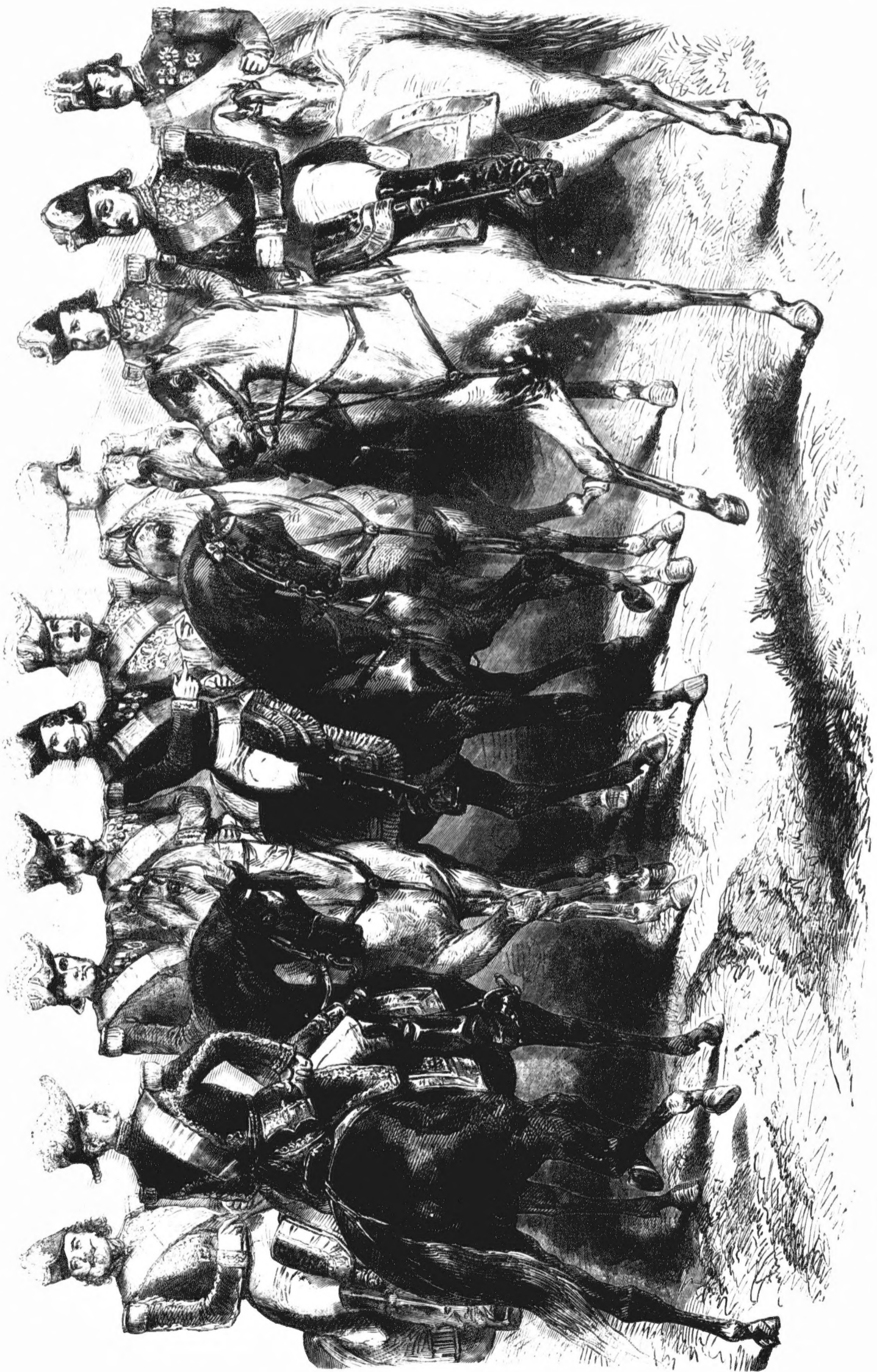
ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred last week in the Passeliffe Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway to a convict, who rashly attempted to make his escape from the officer in charge of him. It appears as soon as the train, which left Newark at 12.35, entered the above-named tunnel between that station and Grantham, the unfortunate man sprang to the window of the carriage, and, although handcuffed, contrived to dash himself through it, the consequence of which mad act was that his head was dreadfully fractured in two or three places, and his left arm completely ground to jelly by the wheels of the train passing over it. An engine was immediately despatched from Grantham in search of the body, and a stretcher having been procured, it was conveyed with all possible speed to the Railway Inn, Grantham, where he still lies, attended by two medical officers, who give not the slightest hopes of his recovery. His left arm has been amputated close to the shoulder, and the poor fellow expresses a desire to see his friends, as he feels assured his end is fast approaching. He had been convicted of a burglary and sentenced to seven years' transportation, but had obtained a ticket of leave, subsequently to which he had been imprisoned at Wakefield for two months for robbery. Having consequently forfeited his ticket of leave by his misconduct, a Bow-street officer was fetching him from Wakefield to undergo the remainder of his sentence, which expires in August next.

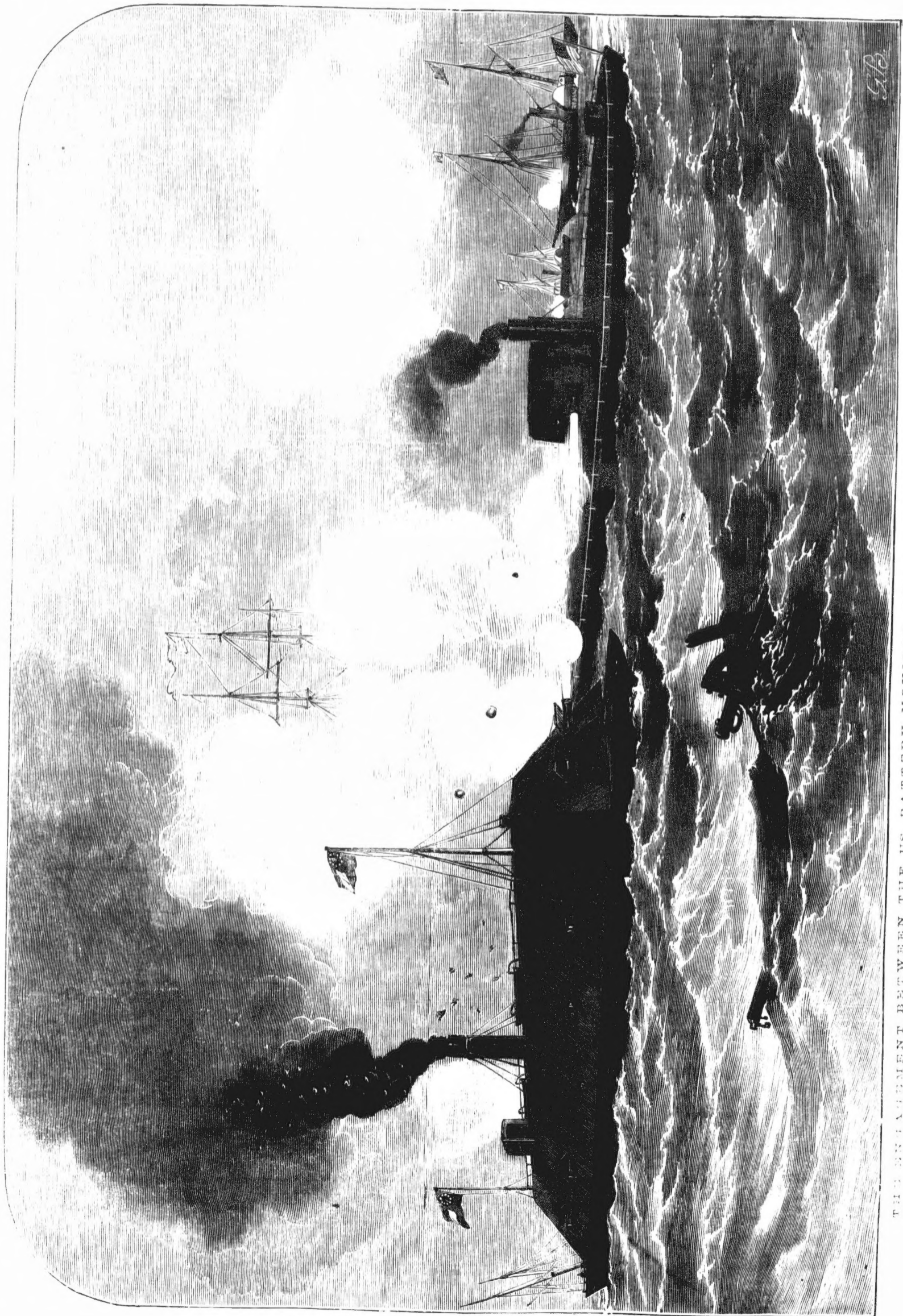
SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A CITY MERCHANT KILLED.

On Saturday afternoon last, a very sad and fatal occurrence took place on the line of the London and North-Western Railway, at Berkhamstead. It appears that Mr. George William Malcolme, who is described as a merchant, of Newman's-court, Cornhill, had left his country residence at Harrow on Saturday, to visit Berkhamstead on business, which having transacted, he proceeded to the Berkhamstead station for the purpose of returning to Harrow. Shortly after the unfortunate gentleman had entered the station, and whilst sitting in the waiting-room, the Birmingham mid-day express train was heard approaching. Mr. Malcolme, it is believed, supposing it to be the up-train from Bloddy, which stops at the Berkhamstead station, judiciously attempted to run across the line with a view of gaining the up-platform before its arrival, having no idea of the velocity with which the express was moving. He had nearly reached the up-platform, when horrified to relate, before anything could be done by the driver to stop or slacken speed, the engine and train, running at the rate of some forty miles an hour, was upon him. He was caught by one of the buffers, and was hurled in advance some thirty or forty yards, and was in an instant converted into a frightfully mangled corpse. The mangled remains of the unfortunate gentleman were conveyed to the station, where he was identified by a letter found in one of his pockets. His friends were immediately telegraphed for, and one of his sons was very speedily on the spot, and also identifying the remains of his parent. Mr. Malcolme was over sixty years of age, and held a very high character. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains on Saturday evening, and a verdict of "Accident, Death," recorded.

FIRE NEAR NEWGATE MARKET.—Shortly before the hour of twelve, on Saturday night last, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. R. Wildling, a wholesale butcher and charcutier, a man, carrying on business at 23, Warwick-lane, Newgate-market. The fireman laboured most incessantly, but they were unable to stop the fire, and it was necessary to get the fire extinguished with water. Three of the floors were burnt out, the roof and the ground floor were destroyed. The loss, which is considerable, was insured by the Phoenix Fire office. Another fire broke out at 11 o'clock in the premises of Mr. P. O'Sullivan, a coal and iron merchant, carrying on business at No. 4, Union-street, Lisbon-lane, which could not be extinguished until the second floor was partly burned out. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Fortunately the sufferer was insured in the London and North-Western Society.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND STAFF AT THE REVIEW IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE. (See page 423.)



THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE U.S. BATTERY MONITOR, AND CONFEDERATE VESSEL MERRIMACK. (See page 42.)

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES FOR APRIL.

Ponteland	14	Catterick Bridge	21
Newmarket	21	Abercromby	21
Bishop Auckland	21	Thirsk	29

LATEST BETTING.

CHESTER CUP.—15 to 1 agst Hadji Stavros (t); 33 to 1 Victrix (t); 100 to 1 agst Fairwater (t); 50 to 1 Revis (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—4 to 1 agst Old Calabar (t); 5 to 1 agst The Marquis (off); 10 to 1 agst Caterer (t 11 to 1); 11 to 1 Wingrave (t); 12 to 1 Nottingham (t); 30 to 1 Marble Hill (t).

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Buckstone (t); 40 to 1 agst Gemse (t); 40 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's lot (t); 25 to 1 agst Malek (t); 1,000 to 30 agst Nottingham (t); 40 to 1 agst Spite (t); 50 to 1 agst Ace of Clubs.

AQUATICS.

METROPOLITAN FIXTURES FOR APRIL.

April 17.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club, opening trip. Yachts to rendezvous at Blackwall at 3 p.m., and proceed to Erith.

April 26.—Royal London Yacht Club, opening trip. Yachts to rendezvous at Blackwall, at 2 p.m., and proceed to Erith.

GREAT EIGHT-OARED RACE.—The members of the London Rowing Club opened their season with such a race as is but seldom witnessed, and can never be forgotten. The course was from Putney to the top of Chiswick Eyot. The race was fixed for Saturday last, and the eights, having been training three weeks, were two of the finest ever seen; hence so fine a race. The Victoria steamer accompanied the match, and Mr. F. Playford having taken his station as umpire and starter, the crews dashed away at a splendid pace, although with not a grain of tide moving up, and remained level to beyond Simmons's boat-yard, where Mr. Ryan's crew took a trifling lead, but the others drew upon them immediately, and a splendid race ensued, first one and then the other leading, till they had passed Craven-cottage, where Mr. Ryan put on a powerful spurt, his boat shooting half its length in advance. Again the rival crew, led on by Mr. Chapman, drew up level, and a most determined contest followed to beyond the Crab Tree—all the sixteen men rowing exactly the same stroke for some time. At length came another of Ryan's fine spurts, and off the Soap Works his boat again went in front, and although Mr. Chapman's crew rowed as well as they were able, Ryan increased his lead, and passed under Hammersmith-bridge just clear. The race, however, was never given up, and on they all pulled with the greatest game and determination to the finish, when Mr. Ryan's crew won by a clear length, or a trifle more. The winners, despite their having no tide under them, and having a dead noser against them in Corney-reach, pulled the distance in eighteen minutes. Mr. Ryan's crew:—Messrs. W. Joyce, H. Wilkinson, J. P. Davis, G. P. R. Grubb, F. Catty, E. Coventry, F. Fenner, and G. Ryan; Mr. John Ireland, coxswain. Mr. Chapman's crew:—Messrs. E. E. Pinches, G. B. Foster, J. Owen, G. T. Wawn, C. Boydell, A. Hodgson, H. Hood, and L. F. Chapman; Herbert H. Playford, coxswain.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.—SCULLERS' RACE.—A scullers' race took place on Monday night between two members of this club, Messrs. E. C. Morley and J. Farley, for a silver prize, the distance being from Putney to Hammersmith. Both having trained for a length of time, they were in the best "fettle," betting being in Morley's favour. Morley won the toss, and took the best place on the Middlesex side, the competitors being accompanied by a dozen scullers and a pair, the eight of the club conveying the umpire, Mr. F. Playford, the captain. Mr. Morley got away with the lead well, and increased his lead to a length at the Boat-house. Here Farley put on a spurt and drew over his man; again and again Morley went away only to be collared by his opponent, and they rowed a most exciting race to the Crab Tree, where Morley drew well clear till they got to the Soap Works. Here again Farley came up, but Morley left him till they were close to the bridge, where Farley came over his man, but steering badly went out of his course, and Morley won by two lengths.

PUGILISM.

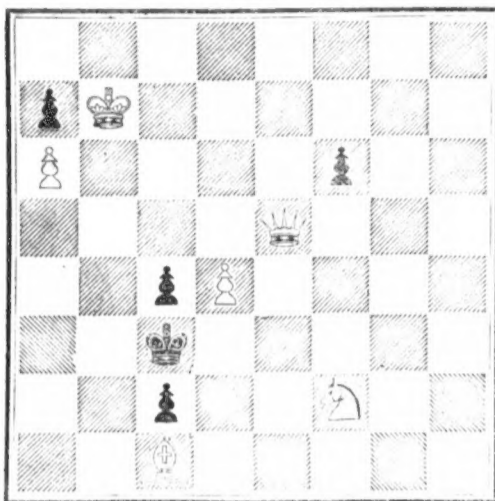
THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—J. C. Heenan (the Benicia Boy), with his brother, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. He came to town the same evening. *Bell's Life* says, "We believe it is Heenan's intention at once to throw down the gauntlet to Jim Mace, and have another shy for the old original belt. Mace, who seems to have expected the arrival of a fresh candidate with some anxiety, writes to us from Norwich, that Mr. Moss Phillips has full authority to treat with Heenan, and to sign articles for any amount up to £500 a-side. Next week will, no doubt, witness some satisfactory arrangement. It is rumoured that Tom Sayers has issued a cartel, calling on Heenan to once more try conclusions with him; but, as Tom is under a bond never to fight again, and as his trustees are determined to prevent his doing so, we are inclined to believe this is mere gossip. At any rate, it is certain that if Tom gave up his present profitable speculation, and signed articles, the matter would not go further, as his friends would take all possible steps to prevent it. We know not whether Jack's brother Jim has come over on the milling suit; but if he has, Master Mace has clearly his work cut out, seeing that should one brother be unsuccessful the other would doubtless spring up to avenge his fall. In addition to his pugilistic practice, the Benicia Boy has, we hear, undertaken an engagement with a *troupe* of equestrians to go the Home Circuit during the Exhibition. We sincerely hope that he may not find himself too late in a field from which Sayers, Mace, and others have already carried all the clover. It is not for us to dictate or recommend, but our impression is he would find his account more profitable did he, instead of going to war with Tom Sayers, form an alliance offensive and defensive with that hero in his expedition, in which event he would return home a far richer man than he arrives in this country."

PEDESTRIANISM.

RACE BETWEEN JAMES ROWAN (OF GATESHEAD) AND RICHARDS (THE WELCHMAN).—On Monday this race of three miles, for £20 a-side, came off at Hackney-wick, the Welchman being allowed 100 yards start. From the moment the start had been effected, the men went away at a rattling pace, but from the commencement so did Rowan decrease the gap between himself and opponent, that when the first mile had been completed (5 minutes 5 seconds), he had gained fully fifty yards. While performing the second mile Rowan still continued to gain upon his man, and the struggle was well sustained. The two miles were run in 10 minutes 10 seconds; and when this portion of the distance had been accomplished, Richards did not head his man more than twenty yards. In the third and last mile Rowan still more decreased the interval between himself and opponent until, in the fifteenth lap (they having to run 21 to complete the distance), he was not more than a couple of yards in the rear. In the succeeding round Rowan succeeded in coming to the front, but this had not been achieved without a great effort, and it now became apparent that he was labouring at his work. While running the seventeenth and eighteenth laps, Richards, urged by Grace, his attendant, who saw the distressed condition of Rowan, pressed his opponent hard. The Welchman inch by inch closed on him, until on the finish of the 29th lap, they passed the referee abreast. The men had now entered upon the last round, but so exhausted did Rowan become, that he was not able to run the distance out. When he found his man broke away from him with a clear lead, he pulled up and resigned, the three miles being accomplished by Richards on heavy ground, in 16 minutes 10 seconds.

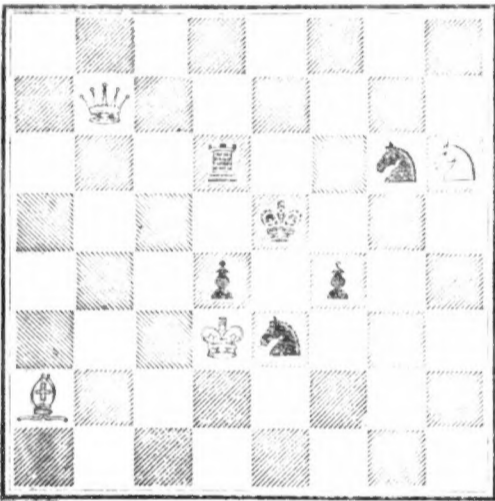
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 15.—By W. B. H. (South Shields.)
Black.



White.
White to mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 16.—By W. H.
Black.



White.
White to mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 11.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B to K R 4 (ch) | 1. K takes B |
| 2. Kt to K R 6 (ch) | 2. K to K R 6 |
| 3. B to Q B 6—Mate. | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 12.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Kt to Kt 5 (ch) | 1. K moves |
| 2. R to K R 8 (ch) | 2. B takes R |
| 3. K to Kt 8 | 3. Kt to Q 3 |
| 4. K takes B | 4. Kt moves |
| 5. Kt Mates. | |

W. B. H. (South Shields).—We readily avail ourselves of the very neat problem with which you have favoured us. Many thanks for your promise of future contributions.

J. H. GRIFFITHS.—Your solution of problem No. 7 is correct. In the position by Calvi, the Kt on K R 2 should be a King.

G. F. (Boston).—You cannot take a piece in the act of Castling, as you may not Castle if a piece intervenes between the Rook and King.

GEORGE FENWICK.—A problem which can be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves is not sound; but this you have not shown to be the case in problem No. 3. Try again.

CHARLTON.—Charles XII. of Sweden had an aversion to gaming, and strictly forbade it in his army and amongst his subjects, but he did not extend the exception to Chess.

A LEARNER.—Your problem is evidently the production of a learner only. It is an easy mate in two moves, viz.: R to Q 6 and mates with Q next move.

BURNING OF AN AUSTRALIAN SHIP.

On Friday week a telegram was received in Liverpool, by way of Alexandria (in anticipation of the Australian mail), to the effect that the ship Ocean Chief, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co's, Black Ball line of packets, had been burnt at Bluff Harbour, New Zealand. The telegram is necessarily brief, and the date of the burning of the vessel, together with other particulars, are consequently not to hand. The Ocean Chief sailed from Liverpool last year with emigrants for Melbourne, under the command of Captain William Brown, and made a very rapid run out. On her arrival at Melbourne the "Antipodean exodus" was at its height, and the Otago gold fields of New Zealand were the magnets that were then attracting thousands from Melbourne and Sydney. The ill-fated Ocean Chief was engaged to convey live stock, &c., to Otago, and left Melbourne on the 3rd of January last. She had 4,000 sheep on board, and fifty tons of fodder. The Ocean Chief was 1,026 tons burden, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's.

EPON COLLEGE.—The school closed at noon on Friday, the 11th inst., for the Easter vacation, when the whole of the students took their departure. The school reopens on Wednesday, the 7th May, on which day the lower boys return. The fifth form returns on Thursday, the 8th, and on the following day the sixth form returns, when the whole school will assemble. At the present time there are upwards of 800 students at the college.

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This establishment opens on the 29th inst. Mr. Mapleson, the lessee, has already secured the valuable services of Mdlles. Tietjens, Guiralbella, Louise Michel, and Trebelli; Signors Giuglini, Armandi, Schli, Giuglini, Zucchini, and M. Gassier. Also Mdlle. Kelllogg, Mdlle. Dario, Mdlle. Lemaire, and Signors Bossi, Castelli, and Casaboni. We may ask, however, what has become of the celebrated tenor, Morgini. Surely he would have been a great acquisition. The theatre opens with "Un Ballo in Maschera," Verdi's last new opera; principal characters by Mdlle. Tietjens, Signor Giuglini, M. Gassier, Signor Giuglini, Mdlle. Dario, and Madame Lemaire. Amongst the other operas, selected from not less than sixteen first-rate productions, may be mentioned Weber's "Oberon," as arranged by Mr. Benedict; Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," Verdi's "Trovatore," and, possibly, Weber's "Der Freischutz." Other equally beautiful operas are spoken of. In "Robert le Diable," Mdlle. Tietjens will take the character of Alice, for the first time. The part of Azucena ("Trovatore") is set down for the debut of Madame Trebelli, who has created quite a *façade* in several large cities of the Continent. Mr. Mapleson has secured the services of the magnificent band of the Philharmonic Society, with Signor Ardit as conductor, and Signor Chiaromonte as chorus-master. The ballet has been most carefully provided for, the chief members of the *corps de ballet* being Mdlles. Lamoureux and Mdlle. and Signor Garibonati, with M. Petit as ballet-master. The scenic artist is Mr. Calvert, and the director of the military band (Grenadier Guards), Mr. D. Godfrey. Mr. Benedict has been expressly engaged to conduct Weber's "Oberon."

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—"The Cricket on the Hearth" has been admirably played here during a portion of the week. Mr. Ryder and Miss Carlotta Leclercq sustained the principal parts in a truthful manner; nor must we omit Mr. Wildicoube and Miss Angel. On Thursday an amateur performance in aid of the band fund of the Queen's Westminster Rifles took place. This evening a new drama will be produced, entitled "The Golden Dagger," in which Mr. Fechter will appear. "The Angel of Midnight" has also been played during the week. Mr. Harris, the indefatigable lessee, announces his benefit for the ensuing week.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Sotheran's *Lord Dunsany* "The Wife's Portrait," and "Family Jars" have been the *ride* of the week, with the exception of Thursday, when a volunteer benefit took place under the patronage of Sir J. V. Shelley, &c. In addition to "Our American Cousin," "Grimsby," "Bagshaw," and "Bradshaw," and "Founded on Facts" were performed.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—A new entertainment, designed by Mr. German Reed, and written by Tom Taylor, Esq., was produced on Monday evening last. In point of brilliancy of dialogue and dramatic effect, it may be classed as the best yet produced. Mr. John Parry sustains his position in the entertainment with even more dramatic power than in any of his other previous efforts.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL.—This hall, situate in Drury-lane, has been recently enlarged and newly decorated. The talent engaged is really excellent, and includes Miss Kate Harley, Miss Mortimer, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Hamilton, Miss King, and Messrs. Farrenberg and West, E. Taylor, Critchfield, Harry Fox, Newman, Herr Dittmar, and Paddy Famin.

MADAME TESSARD'S.—Three new figures have just been added to the curiosities of this Exhibition. They are those of Messrs. Mason and Shill, and Quail, recently convicted of a cold-blooded attack upon a fellow-creature. All these figures have been modelled from life. The Envoys of the Confederate States of America are both men of intellectual appearance, and display nothing of Yankee vulgarity or boast. The criminal ruffian, Quail, has a countenance which is a perfect index of a cut-throat. This last figure is in the "Chamber of Horrors," an appropriate locality.

EASTER NOVELTIES.—At the Olympic Mr. F. C. Burnand will furnish the Easter Extravaganza. The subject is "Fair Rosamond." At the Strand Mr. Leicester Buckingham will this season be the contributor of the customary Travesty, and "Pizarro" is the theme he has chosen.

DEATH OF M. BELART.—M. Belart, an agreeable tenor, who sang last season at the Italian Opera and London Concerts, and at the commencement of the present season at the Italian Opera, Paris, has been some months in bad health, and, to the regret of many friends, expired a few days since at Ivry, near Paris.

LORD BYRON'S "Sardanapalus" was lately given in the Teatro Carignano, Turin, for the benefit of a much-esteemed actor, Signor Rossi. The house was crowded in every part, and both the tragedy and the chief representative were most enthusiastically received. It is scarcely needful to state that Byron is a name quite familiar to our Italian friends, and one held in affectionate remembrance.

A NAPLES letter says:—"A new opera, 'Luigia Strozzi,' by the Neapolitan maestro, Vicoconti, was brought out at the San Carlo, and was well received by the audience. The *prima donna*, Madame de Vries, and the baritone, Alighieri, were much applauded. The tenor, Musiani, was not so fortunate."

THE period approaches, says the *Opinion Nationale*, when the theatres on the Boulevards will be demolished. The directors of the Lyrique, Cirque Imperial, Gaité, Folie-Dramatique, and the Delassements have received notice to quit in July.

THE National Portrait Gallery, No. 89, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

THE usual Passion-week performances of Handel's "Messiah," will take place on Wednesday, the 16th of April, at Exeter-hall. Principal vocalists already engaged—Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.

DONIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment" and his "Maria di Rohan" have been lately produced at the Court Opera House, Vienna. The attendance, however, was not numerous, the Viennese holding the opinion that Italian Operas are best sung by Italian artists.

THE Austrian journals announce, with something like satisfaction, the heavy pecuniary responsibilities of the Hungarian Theatre and the People's Theatre, in Pesth. It is stated that the liabilities of the former amount to 150,000 florins.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—The river on Saturday was exceedingly rough, combined with which fact the afternoon was as cold and miserable as could possibly be imagined. Nothing daunted, however, the gallant eights who are this day to contend for the blue riband of the Thames, took their beatings as usual over the course, rowing up with the tide, the Oxonians coming out a few minutes before their rivals. There is no perceptible alteration in their style—it is the same powerful rowing as ever; but the Cantabs are rapidly improving, and are consequently thought much more of than when they first came to London. Betting is now about level, or nearly so, and, in all probability, if the 12th is a fine, calm day, the Cambridge crew will have the call.

CUTTING EDGE

CLERKENWELL.

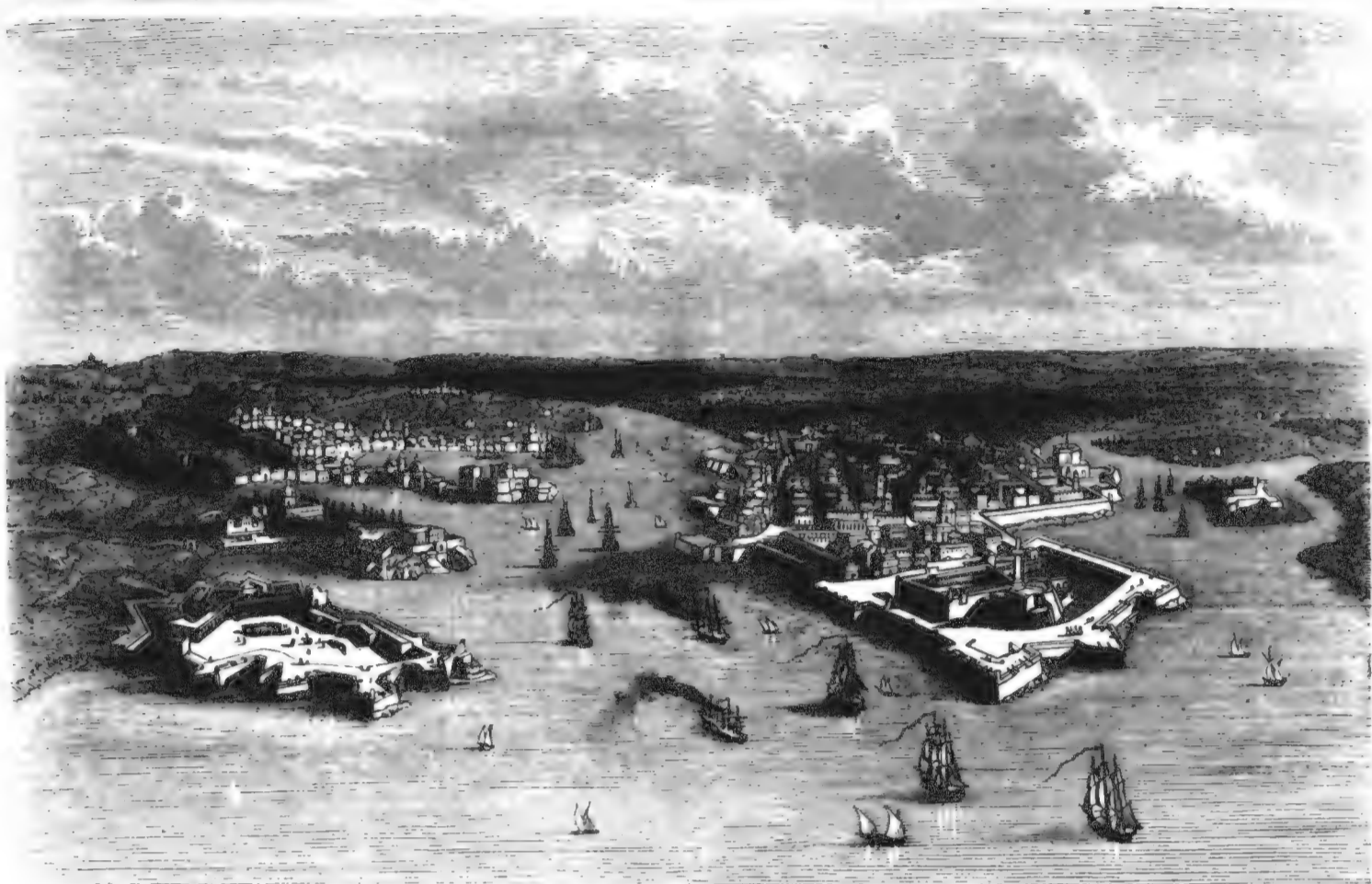
MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MARYLEBONE.

SOL THWARK

GREENWICH.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—**OUR WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.**—John Williams, a man about 30 years of age, whose appearance indicated he was suffering from severe illness, was placed in the dock, charged with attempting to commit suicide in the Greenwich Union by cutting his throat. Martin, the Union porter, said that he admitted the prisoner on Saturday evening last for a night's lodging, and on Sunday morning, on requesting him to leave, he refused to do so, saying he was ill. He was seen by the doctor, who pronounced him perfectly able to leave, but he still persisted in remaining, and by order of the master of the house witnesses sent for a constable, when the prisoner took a knife from his pocket and attempted to cut his throat. The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, said he had been eight years in the navy, but had been invalided home, in October last, in consequence of suffering from a rupture of the heart. At the time of his discharge from the service he received a quantity of money from the Admiralty, with which he had endeavoured to support himself, by doing any light articles to sell; his ill state of health would permit him to last till Saturday he came from Chatham, and obtained a lodging at the union. On the following morning he was ordered to leave, but feeling extremely ill, and having neither anything to eat nor a place to go to, he asked to be allowed to remain until Monday morning. The doctor came into the ward, but did not examine him, merely looking at him and saying he was able to go on the road. In his excitement he had attempted to cut his throat, but for which he was now truly sorry. Mr. Traill: To what parish do you belong? The prisoner: I was born at Woolwich. Mr. Traill (addressing Martin, the porter) said the prisoner was evidently suffering from the illness stated, and even if he had been a casual pauper, he ought not to have been taken away from the house. He had, however, a claim upon the union, having been born at Woolwich, and in ordering his discharge, he, Mr. Traill, said that the prisoner to be taken to the relieving officer for an order to admit him to the house. Martin: The doctor has said the prisoner was able to leave. I told him he must get an order for the house from the relieving officer. Mr. Traill: Take the man with you now, and let him be admitted and examined. The accused then left the court, it being afterwards stated that had the poor fellow endeavoured to obtain an order of admittance to the house, as suggested, on Sunday morning, he would have had to walk to and from Woolwich, a distance of five miles.



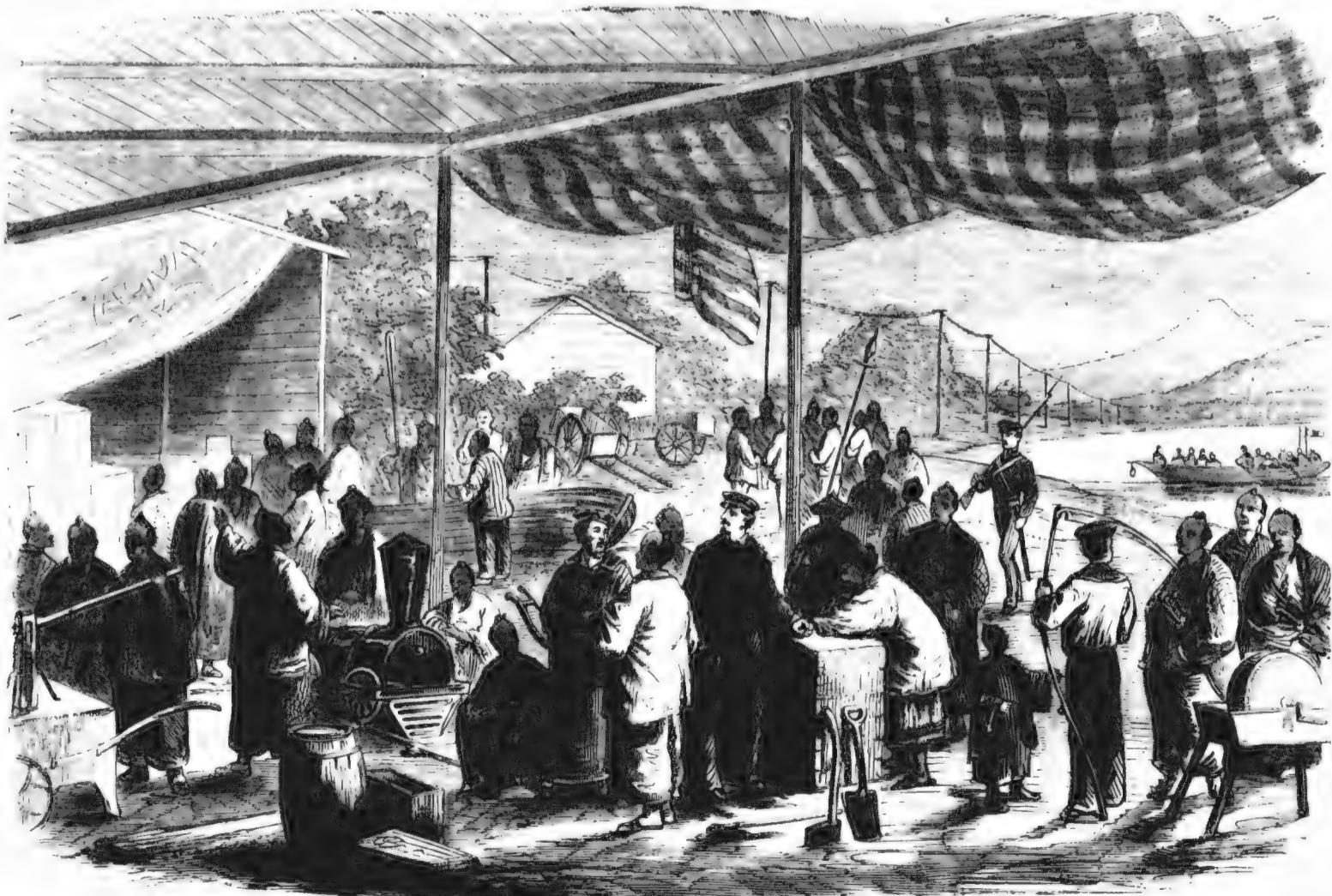
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MALTA.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT MALTA.

The Japanese Ambassadors, extraordinary, en route to France and England, have arrived at Malta. We, therefore, take the opportunity of giving two illustrations in connection with their arrival at this celebrated stronghold of Great Britain. We shall, however, simply confine ourselves to a description of the port. The central position, excellent harbour, and great strength of Malta render it a most important naval station. It is an island about seventeen miles long and nine miles in breadth. During war time it is of the utmost importance to this country, as it possesses immense granaries hewn out of the rock, warehouses for stores, and other advantages

The harbour of Valetta is divided into two sections by a promontory on which stands the capital, defended by the castle of St. Elmo. The Grand Port is the most frequented, having an entrance of about 250 fathoms in width, and ten or twelve fathoms in depth. It runs inwards about a mile and three-quarters, has deep water and excellent anchorage throughout, the largest men-of-war coming close up to the quays. The custom-house and storehouses are in the Grand Port, and furnish every facility for loading and warehousing goods. An excellent dockyard, naval hospital, and victualling office have been constituted for the use of the navy. Malta is supposed to have been discovered by the Phenicians, and from these it passed to the Carthaginians, from whence it was

taken by the Romans in the first Punic War. St. Paul, during his passage from Palestine to Rome, was wrecked here, and being well received, performed some miraculous cures. On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell under the dominion of the Goths, and afterwards of the Saracens. It was then subject to the Crown of Sicily, and in 1525 conferred on the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The Turks tried many times to take possession of it; but without avail. In 1724 the knights effected a treaty with the Turks. In 1798, the Emperor Napoleon, with a large fleet arrived off Valetta, and through the treachery of some French knights, Malta was soon in the hands of the French. In two years after England took possession, and have since retained it.



THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT MALTA.

SIR EDWARD BULWER
LYTTON.

THE name of Lytton Bulwer will ever stand in the foremost rank of our English novelists. Few authors have carried on their literary labours with more assiduity for so long a period as Sir Edward. It is upwards of forty years since his first volume appeared, and even now he has but just completed "A Strange Story," in "All the Year Round."

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, or, to give his name in full, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, was the youngest son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, and Wood Dalling, in the county of Norfolk. His mother, an amiable and accomplished woman, was of the ancient family of Lytton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, and on her death, in 1843, Mr. Bulwer succeeded to her estate, and took the name of Lytton.

Even at the early age of five or six, Lytton Bulwer wrote verses; and in one of his works dedicated to his mother, he thus alludes to her:—"From your graceful and accomplished taste I early learned that affection for literature which has exercised so large an influence over the pursuits of my life; and you, who were my first guide, were my earliest critic." In 1820 appeared his first volume, entitled "Ismael, an Oriental Tale, with other Poems, written between the age of Thirteen and Fifteen." In 1825 he was a fellow-commoner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and carried off the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem. In 1826 he published a volume of miscellaneous verse called "Weeds and Wild Flowers;" and in 1827, a poetical narrative, "O'Neil, or the Rebel." But it was not alone in poetry that he gained distinction, the drama, the historical romance, the dramatic novel, philosophical essay, and political disquisition—in all these he excelled more than in his poetical works.

Bulwer's first novel was published in 1827, under the title of "Falkland, a tale of love and passion." This was followed, in 1828, by "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman," which was well received, and a second edition shortly followed. It is full of brilliant and witty writing. His next volume, published at the close of the same year, called the "Disowned," was not so successful. "Devereux," a novel, was a more graceful and finished work. This was published in 1829; and in 1830, Bulwer produced his "Paul Clifford," a work which was by many condemned as injurious to public taste and morals. In 1831, he published a satirical poem called "The Siamese Twins," and another poetical work called "Milton," which is esteemed his best poetical work. However, as these works were not successes, he again, in 1831, fell back upon fiction, and issued his well-known "Eugene Aram," a work containing many brilliant passages and beautiful moral reflections. "Godolphin," published anonymously, was his next production, but it was not equal to his previous work.

Bulwer now took the management of the "New Monthly Maga-



SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

zine," and in it published numerous sketches and essays, afterwards published under the title of "The Student." In 1833 appeared his "England and the English," followed by "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," and almost immediately afterwards his beautiful, and decidedly the best of his romances "The Last Days of Pompeii." This fine, classical work was quickly followed by another brilliant and vigorous work, "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes."

Prior to this, however, he was ambitious to shine in Parliament, and in 1831 he was returned for the borough of St. Ives, and, in the following year, for the City of Lincoln, which he represented till 1842. He was a supporter of extreme reform principles, and assisted Lord Melbourne materially by publishing a pamphlet called "The Crisis." For this service he was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but declined the honour. In 1838, however, the title of baronet was conferred upon him. In 1852 Sir Edward Bulwer had veered round in his political opinions, and was then returned as a Conservative member for Hertfordshire. During his parliamentary career, he did not neglect literature, for, in addition to several plays and dramas, he, in 1837, produced "Ernest Maltravers," and followed this by a sequel under the title of "Alice, or the Mysteries;" soon after this a work, partly historical and partly philosophical, called "Athens;" and in the same year (1838) we had "Leila, or the Siege of Grenada," and "Calderon the Courtier." Another novel, with several excellent characters, soon followed, under the title of "Night and Morning;" and this was succeeded by "Day and Night, Lights and Shadows, Glimmer and Gloom;" in which a pretty and interesting story is well told. In 1842 he produced his "Zanoni," a work which has been somewhat severely criticised as being more vicious in style than any of Bulwer's works. He next essayed poetry again, and produced "Eva, the Ill-omened Marriage, and other Tales and Poems;" but was not more successful than in his previous efforts in that line. It seems, however, that these poetical and comparative failures only armed him for some other powerful work, and in 1843 we had his great work of "The Last of the Barons." Again our author fell back on poetry, and produced a satirical poem called "The New Timon," in which he showed much bad taste by indiscriminate vituperation. In it he attacked Tennyson, but the reply of the Poet Laureate was a manly rebuke, and must have stung our sensitive author; for though the work was published anonymously, Tennyson and others pierced through the disguise. We next had another novel, "Lucretia, or the Children of Night." This was universally condemned, and occasioned the publication of a reply in "A Word to the Public." In a subsequent edition, some of the details were modified. As a fine contrast to this, the admirable work of "The Caxtons" was next produced, which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," and simultaneous with this another powerful romance, "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings." In 1849, in another metrical romance, "King Arthur, by the Author of the New Timon," he announced himself as the author. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, now rested from his labours for some little time. In 1853, he produced "My Novel," and in 1858, "What will He do with It?" We cannot quit this sketch without observing that Bulwer Lytton has displayed a noble perseverance, and great versatility of talent.

THE SHADOW OF WRONG.
A ROMANCE.CHAPTER XVIII.
THE SHADOW THICKENS.

POST-HASTE to London hid Gilbert Garnett, the much-sinned against, much-sinning keeper of a terrible purpose. On through the bowels of the night sped the train in which he was a passenger. The dark cold night had eyes to urge him onward; it had hidden voices reminding him of the placid past which he had lost. On, on! The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and Brogden, in his proud power, may still have cause to tremble at the dark shadow which pursues him.

Garnett was not alone. By his side sat Amy; her beautiful face looking pale and strange in the light of the carriage lamp. During her father's meeting with Linley she had been waiting for him in the neighbouring town; and he had afterwards determined that she should accompany him to London.

Sad, wild thoughts were hers, as she looked at the miserable man beside her—the author of her being; but she was very gentle towards him in spite of his reckless nature and depraved soul. As they travelled, she questioned him about the mysterious power of Dr. Brogden.

"Power, Amy?"

"Yes, father, the strange, unaccountable power by which he is enabled to subdue others to his will."

"Humbly! he is a mesmerist, that's all; and being a determined sort of wretch, he manages to carry mesmerism further than one might fancy. His power, you see, is useless over strong men; it is only with weak women that he succeeds at all."

Garnett was partly correct. The great secret of Brogden's power was—his own confidence in its strength, his own belief in himself. Aided by this self-reliance, he could produce almost supernatural effects by means of mesmerism. In the course of years, he had deluded himself into the notion that he was inspired by good and evil agencies, and that the machinery they taught him to bear upon the relations of human life, was quite resistless.

They reached London at early morning. Arrived there, he escorted Amy to a small hotel in the neighbourhood of the railway station, and there he left her.

With head down, as if avoiding observation, and a fierce light in his face, Garnett made the best of his way to Kentish Town. An hour afterwards, he knocked at the door of No. 9, Love Lane. The door was answered by a young girl of nineteen or twenty, who looked at him inquiringly.

"Is Mr. Jeffcock at home?" he asked, pushing his way into the lobby.

"No!"

"What?"

"He is from home."

"Mrs. Jeffcock? Don't stare, but tell her Richard Crofts wants to see her directly."

He pushed into the sitting-room and flung himself into a chair. The room was cold and cheerless, and Gilbert Garnett shivered.

In a few minutes he was joined by Mrs. Jeffcock. She looked white and scared, as he scowled at her.

"Where's Jonathan?"

She uttered a low cry.

"Gone away, gone away. You're just an hour or two too late."

The man sprang up with an oath.

"You don't mean to tell me that he's belted away for good—the lying traitor?"

"Ay, due I—ay, due I. He was feared a' you, in fear o' his life, and has gone awa' 'e hiding. Flee, man, flee! Brogden will have put them on thy track 'gin now, and a wee bit longer it will be too late."

He smiled in grimself-satisfaction. Then, pressing her arm suddenly, he said between his clenched teeth:—"Where has he gone to?"

"I dinna ken. If ye were to offer me a' the warl, I could na tell ye; but where'er he's gone tae him and Brogden are plottin' nae gude tae you."

Garnett held her firmly for some minutes, looking her fixedly in the face; then he flung her from him with a sneer.

"I have to thank you for all this," he growled; "but you're not worth punishing, you miserable, addle-headed fool! But, mark you—turn against me once more, now I'm on the brink of peril, and I'll knock your brains out as if you were a dog."

Jeanie gazed at him in mute fear, trembling.

"Dinna be feared, Gil—Richard Crofts: it's a' owre, now. I'd sooner do ye a gude turn than a bad one; but, sure as ye leave, I'm speaking truth. I dinna where he's gone tae."

"What did he say to you before he left?"

"He was gaun awa' on a long journey, and wadna be back for a while. He tauld me neither where nor when."

Garnett leaned back in his chair and seemed to reflect. Then he spoke, addressing the woman in softer tones:—"Jeanie Jeffcock, are you willing to do what little lies in your power to atone for the past?"

"Ay, mon, ay—the Lord kens best."

"Then listen. Jeffcock has in his possession certain papers, forged by Brogden, which prove that I was innocent of the crime for which they transported me."

The woman gave a loud scream and pressed her worn hands on her heart.

"Say not sae—say not sae!"

"It is true, I tell you. Don't make a fuss! Now, look here. Somehow or other those papers must be got into my possession. It is the last chance to save me."

"Gilbert Crofts, too late, too late—ye come twa nights too late. O, why didna ye come a week syne—a' would hae been weel!"

"Because it is only recently that I have heard that the paper existed."

"It's too late, too late. I see it a' now. The night afore last Jonathan sat up late wi' a fire, burning a wheen papers which he said had power to hang baith him and me. I see it a'! I see it a'!"

The face of Garnett turned as white as a sheet. He started to his feet with a cry—almost a shriek, and struck his fist fiercely on the table.

"Unsay those words, woman, or I'll kill you!"

But Jeanie, appalled at his manner, had crept out of the room. At this moment, Sarah Harris entered. "What is the matter," she asked, quietly.

Garnett looked at her for a moment with wildness; and then, recognising her, he fell back upon his chair. It was some minutes before he spoke. Then he explained the cause of his agitation.

"Tell me, girl, where did Jeffcock keep his papers?"

"There," said the girl, pointing to a large desk which stood upon a side-table.

The desk was unlocked and empty.

With furious decision, Garnett called back Mrs. Jeffcock, and, accompanied by her and Sarah, he ransacked the house from top to bottom. All was in vain. It seemed clear that Jeffcock, becoming suddenly alarmed, had destroyed all the evidence of Brogden's guilt and his own before his departure. If this were so, and Garnett did not at once get into some safe hiding-place, all would be lost: for it was clear that Jeffcock would at once work the oracle against the man he feared.

Garnett seized his hat and rushed from the house.

Once in the open street, he assumed a sullen half-dog look, and walked up and down several streets in search of a cab.

"It is not too late to be revenged," he muttered. "Brogden cannot yet know that I am in the country. All my hope now, in life or after it, is to meet him face to face."

A light hand was laid upon his shoulder. He turned, and saw an old man who carried under his arm a fiddle in a blue bag.

"Well!"

"You are Richard Crofts."

Garnett assumed a savage look, and gazed firmly at the speaker.

"The same—who are you?"

"Have you forgotten me, Richard?"

"Peter Barr!"
 "Ay, Gil—I mean Richard. You have returned, then?"
 "You see me?"
 "You have seen her?"
 "Whom do you mean?"
 "Your wife?"
 "My wife, man—what mean you?"
 "I mean Mrs. Jeffcock!"
 "Ay, I have seen her—what then?"
 "And your daughter, my grandchild, Amy?"
 "Why do you ask?"
 "Because she has suddenly disappeared from my care—gone, I know not whither. She is my adopted child, and to lose her breaks my heart."

Garnett looked at the old man for a few moments, almost tenderly. "Come with me. Your hand, Peter Barr. I don't blame you for her sins; and I thank you for your goodness to her child. It is as well that the girl and you should meet again—she may soon want a protector. Come with me. I will take you to Amy."

A cab passing by at that moment was hailed by Garnett. The two men entered, Garnett instructed the driver, and the vehicle rolled off in the direction of the hotel where Garnett had left Amy. "Stop!" shouted Garnett, at the corner of the street where the hotel stood.

The cab stopped, Garnett paid the driver, and the old man and the convict stood together in the street.

"Go to the hotel yonder, and inquire for a Miss Amy Williams. Yes, that is the name I gave. I shall not go with you; for I have business of importance on hand. Give my love to Amy—my love. Hark you, Peter Barr, I may never see you again; for the bloodhounds are after me. As you love your soul, take care of my girl."

Before Peter could speak, Garnett was gone.

A fierce threatening light was in Garnett's eyes, as he glided along in the direction of the railway station.

"All other hope is lost!" he said to himself. "So now to settle the long account face to face!"

CHAPTER XX.

THE SHADOW FALLS.

AFTER the departure of Linley for Caverford, Dr. Brogden did not fail to call several times on Captain Harwood, in the hope of seeing Miss Joice. But the young lady was, or pretended to be, indisposed, and he was compelled to chew the cud of rage in silence. Mrs. Brogden was to have a grand funeral, to which all the influential people of the neighbourhood were invited—Captain Harwood and his niece among the number.

The day after the quarrel with Linley, Dr. Brogden was a prey to evil fears. A shadow, passing out from the great city, fell upon his swarthy face, and disfigured its strange beauty. All day long, he was oppressed with the sense of some impending calamity. His old darling seemed ebbing out of him by inches; he was weak and nervous. The close neighbourhood of his dead wife's body troubled him. He made his usual calls, and his peculiar manner was attributed purely to grief for the loss of his wife.

I am afraid that that loss was not much regretted in the neighbourhood by the matchmaking mamma who had marriageable daughters. Human nature is very selfish. Mrs. Brogden was yet uninterested when the gossips began to speculate as to whom he would marry next. "It was a happy release," said public opinion; adding that "what its pet physician now wanted, was a nice, amiable, bustling lady, to take the place of the poor helpless thing who had just departed." The neighbourhood, in fact, abounded in young ladies who thought themselves nice, were averagely amiable, and wore a good deal of bustle; and to these, it was conjectured, the doctor would immediately betake himself in the selection of a choice.

The view adopted by the gossips was at once perceived and appreciated by Brogden himself; but he had no heart to enter into the matter with any relish. He was plunged in gloom for the time being.

So, on the day following his quarrel with Linley, he rode out of doors, in the hopes of passing out of the shadow.

It was in vain. As if by habit, he rode towards the house of Captain Harwood; but the shadow passed him. Do what he might, he could not free himself of the horrible sense of peril. The winter day was dark and cloudy. There was no snow, but the thin sleet fell, and the wind was high and keen.

"What have I gained by Emily's death?" thought he to himself. "Nothing; if Joice does not submit. She loves another! Was I blind that I did not perceive that passion before? Blind to what, or blind only as to its extent?" I would kill that upstart for his insolence—kill him like a dog. Poor Emily!

Harris met him as usual at the lodge, but did not answer his greeting, or offer to assist him with his horse.

"Captain Harwood is not within, sir," observed Harris; "and my young lady have given strict orders that you are not to be admitted."

"Are you mad, Harris? You forget who I am!"

"Not I, Doctor Brogden. I know thee now well enough for the wickedest gentleman as ever walked on the earth. I know now who it was that got my daughter Sarah into grief and shame."

Brogden looked at the old man with fierce scorn.

"Do you presume to address me thus?"

"I presume naught, Dr. Brogden," returned Harris, quietly. "I only tell thee truth—the truth which wife have already told to Miss Howard and the captain. So good day to thee."

As Harris turned aside, Brogden, in an infuriated way, lifted his light riding-whip, and struck the old man on the cheek, drawing the blood.

"Strike again, thou coward!" cried the old man, wildly. "Thou have no heart but to wound poor wench and weak old men. A plague go with thee!"

But Brogden heard not the last words. Boiling with sudden passion he galloped hastily away. One part of his dark career was now laid bare to the very woman whose unfavourable esteem he feared most. He was displaced in the very quarter where he had hoped to shine with most éclat; and it galled him to think that so humble an instrument as Harris should be the cause of his destruction. It was hard, certainly. Was the prize wholly lost? Brogden believed in himself, and did not quite despair.

He rode his horse in the gallop until he reached the door of his own house. He dismounted, led his horse round to the stable hand by, and then entered the house by means of his latch-key, which he invariably carried in his pocket. Muttering to himself, he walked into his study, which he was surprised to find lighted.

"Here you are at last!"

(To be continued in our next.)

BREAKING UP OF THE STONE FLEET AT CHARLESTON.—By the arrival of the schooner Adelaide, at Liverpool, on Tuesday, from Charleston, we learn the important intelligence that the stone fleet sunk off Charleston was, at the date of the Adelaide's sailing (March 3), fast breaking up. The harbour, as reported by Captain Swan, of the Adelaide, was being crowded with floating timber. Captain Swan also reports that he left Charleston with six other vessels, among which were the barque Eriwan, the brig Mary Wright, and four schooners, all laden with cotton and resin. The cargo of the Adelaide, which is of 160 tons, consisted of 600 bales of cotton, eighteen of which are Sea Island, and 442 barrels of resin. The Mary Ann Wright has arrived at Liverpool.

Literature.

THE BROKEN HEART. (A COMPLETE TALE.)

THE Lady Isabel was the last descendant of the family of Derwent; her father had fallen in battle; his lady did not long survive him; and thus, at an early age, Isabel became an orphan. Her mother's brother was appointed her guardian, and, with his son Albert, came to reside at the castle. The children, thus insulated from the world, and educated entirely at home, saw nothing so worthy to be loved as each other, and their attachment was as romantic as the scenes around them. They both (but particularly Isabel) delighted in the high chivalrous legends of antiquity—and the tales of eternal constancy and self-devoted affection recorded of some of the earlier heroines of her family, were read with sacred veneration by the young enthusiast. In a mind of ordinary temperament, little harm would have resulted from the indulgence of such a taste; to the impassioned soul of Isabel it was destructive and fatal. Deprived by death of the mother who might have taught her to restrain and regulate her ardent feelings, they acquired by neglect additional strength, and eventually concentrated into a passion deep and lasting as her existence. As years passed on, so did her love increase. She regarded Albert as the perfection of human excellence, and worshipped him with all the full devotedness of her warm heart. It was not so with Albert; he thought of his fair cousin with pride—with tenderness; but it was only the calm affection of a brother; other feelings than those of love possessed him—he languished for fame, for honourable distinction among his fellow-men and at length left his peaceful home, and the sweet companion of his youth, to fight the battles of his country. His career was glorious; and after an absence of three years, he was recalled by the death of his father. Isabel welcomed him with rapturous joy; he embraced her with a brother's fondness, and gazed with delight on her improved beauty. He suspected not that she loved him with more than a sisterly affection; and thought not of the wound he was about to inflict on this tender, enthusiastic being. He told her of his attachment to a fair girl, who had consented to become his bride at the expiration of the term of mourning for his father. She heard him with death-like silence, checked the groan that was bursting from her agonised heart, and strove to assume a look of cheerfulness. Retired to the solitude of her apartment, she wept in bitter anguish; her young soul was blighted; she had nothing left to live for; hope, happiness and love, were at an end; for love would now be guilt. At length she grew calm, but it was the fearful calmness of despair; she complained not, reproached not, for she felt that she had been self-deceived. She could not, however, conceal the devastation which sorrow was making in her graceful form. Albert beheld her with concern, but ascribed the alteration to her grief for his father's loss, for Isabel had tenderly loved her uncle. She rejoiced at his mistake, and attempted not to undeceive him; only one wish possessed her—it was, to see the chosen of her Albert; and, with feverish impatience, she urged him to accelerate his nuptials. The appointed day arrived—Isabel, attired in robes of richest state, stood beside the altar, and witnessed the annihilation of all her earthly happiness. Still, she sunk not; but, with a mighty effort, pronounced a blessing on the wedded pair. The excitement brought back a vivid colour to her cheeks, and rekindled the lustre of her large, dark eyes. The painter had seized that moment to depict her glowing form. The enthusiasm was but momentary—her angel face soon lost its lovely tint, and her beautiful eyes sunk again into languor. The castle was thronged with noble guests. Sick at heart, the wretched Isabel wandered abstractedly amid the gay assembly—her large, floating eyes seemed straying vacantly around, until they met the bridegroom's look of joy. Then came the madness of recollection, with a convulsive shuddering she exerted her hand, and stole unperceived from the company. Mournful cries, but she appeared not; her chamber was searched—she had not entered it. Albert flew distractedly into the park, and at length perceived her quietly sitting by the side of the lake, near a bowser, which, when a boy, he had helped to decorate. She was still clad in the robes of last night's festival. He ran eagerly towards her—she spoke not—he entreated her to answer him, but he implored in vain—there was neither breath, nor sense, nor motion—she was dead! "Twas a mournful sight! one white hand stiffened to marble was pressed upon her haken heart, as she had sought to stay its painful throbbing—the cold night dews hung in large drops upon her silken hair, and shed a tremulous gleam upon the diamonds that sparkled on her pale, icy forehead—the withered leaves had found a resting place upon her bosom, and her white garments were embowered by their many colourings. The castle became hateful to Albert after this event; he removed to a distant part of the country, and never again revisited the scenes of his earlier years.

THRILLING DISCOVERY.

THE following is the substance of a wonderful story in the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—A noble earl married not long ago, brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions of the English aristocracy. The lady being more continental in her tastes, expressed a wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bedroom. The noble earl would gladly have complied with the request, but it was found that the rooms were so awkwardly distributed that by no arrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in. An eminent architect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said there seemed to be nothing for it but to build, though at the same time he could not resist the impression that there must be another undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the oldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard even a rumour of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, &c. were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction. The earl at last consented to let the walls be bored, and when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a light presented itself which almost defied its attempt at description. The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years ago. A quantity of holy apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the die-stre-table, and, but for the faded aspect which everything wore, the chamber might have been tenanted half-an-hour previously. On the bed a horrible sight was seen. The couch held the skeleton of a female, and on the floor, underneath the bed, half in and half out, lay another skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence. The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all tradition of the room faded away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors, probably, walked up the apartment at the time, and its contents remained hermetically sealed up till the present day, when, according to the best calculations, after the lapse of a century and a half, daylight has accidentally penetrated into this chamber of horrors, which, to the surprise of all concerned, has been discovered in one of the noblest mansions in the county of —.

A PROLIFIC PEAR TREE.—A Belgian journal states that the cure of a village near Liège has a fine pear tree in his garden which had been grafted with thirteen different kinds of pears, all of which produces in perfection. The tree, which has been skillfully managed from the first, is now covered with bloom, and promises to yield an ample as well as diversified crop.

Edut and Edisdom.

WOMAN'S GRIEF.—A stingy husband.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.—Her bonnet.

BLACK MAIL.—An Eddipian gentleman.

SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.—Those of that blessed baby.

THERE is a man up town so slow that he can't catch his breath. The young woman who was driven to despair now fears she will have to walk back.

IN keeping business appointments be a regular clock; but don't go on tick.

TAKE the world easy, but be careful lest by the world you are easily taken.

THOUGH money has been termed the "root of evil," yet it is a root which all like to have grow on their hands.

BEWARE how you have dealings with a man taller than yourself; he can always overreach you.

JONES says he is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss, unless he has it from her own lips.

If a bear were to go into a hincumper's shop, what would he want?—He would want muzzlin.

AXIOM.—He whose mind is fed upon facts in his youth will find admirable luxuries in the fancies of his old age.

LADIES, let your hair, teeth, and complexion be false if necessary; but let not your hoods be false; falsehoods are inexcusable.

As people sprinkle the floors before they sweep them, so some ladies sprinkle their husbands with tears, in order to sweep each out of their pockets.

FAINT HEART.—A feminine of the delicate variety fainted the other day when told that gun-barrels were often exhibited without breeches.

ON CRINOLINE.—An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies: "Ugh, much wigwag!"

THE SIGN.—At a recent examination of girls for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was "The body, sir."

KNOW THYSELF.—A man who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience every morning is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the world at any other time of the day.

DAIRY WOMEN.—Somebody compares the different stages in the lives of women to milk, butter and cheese. "A girl," he says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, and an old maid like cheese—all three may be excellent in their kind."

PROSELYTE.—A young man, on being asked by his sweetheart what photography was, took out his pencil and wrote the following, telling her that was photography: "U R A B U T, I N?" (you are a beauty, Ellen!)

A BARE POSSIBILITY.—"Jemmy, my lad, keep away from the gals. Ven you see one coming, dodge. Just such a crittur as that young 'un cleanin' the door step on 't'her side of the street fooled your poor dad, Jimmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might ha' been in Californy hunting dimuns, my son."

VARIETIES.

SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH."—During one of the progresses of James I. on passing the gate of St. John's College, at Oxford, his Majesty was saluted by three youths, representing the weird sisters (sibyllae) who, in Latin hexameters, lauded the descendant of Banquo, hail, as King of Scotland, King of England, and King of Ireland; and his queen as daughter, sister, wife, and mother of kings. The occasion is memorable in dramatic history, if it be true that this address, or a translation of it, led Shakspeare to write on the story of "Macbeth." Much has been said for the probability of this supposition; but surely the legend of Macbeth and Banquo must have been abundantly discussed in England between James's accession and the year when this pageant was exhibited; and Shakspeare could find every circumstance alluded to by the Oxford speakers, and many more in "Holinshead's Chronicle," which, through a great part of "Macbeth," he has undoubtedly taken for his guide.

SONG.

As flowers, that seek the light to shun
 At evening's dusk and morning's haze,
 Expand beneath the moon-tide sun,
 And bloom to beauty in his rays—
 So maidens, in a lover's eyes,
 A thousand times more lovely grow,
 Yield added sweetness to his sighs,
 And with unwonted graces glow.
 As gems from light their brilliance gain,
 And brightest shine when shone upon,
 Nor half their orient rays retain.
 When light wanes dim and day is gone;
 So Beauty beams, for one dear one!
 Acquires fresh splendour in his sight,
 Her life—her light—her day—her sun—
 Her basking of all that's bright!

FUND AND REFUND.—Disappointment at the theatre is a bad thing; but the manager returning admission money is worse. Sheridan, who understood professional feelings on this subject to the most acute degree, was in the habit of saying that he could give words to the chagrin of a conqueror, on seeing the fruit of his victories smothered from him; or the miseries of a broken down minister, turned out in the moment when he thought the cabinet at his mercy; or a felon listening to a long-winded sermon from an ordinary; or a debtor just fallen into the claws of a dun; but that he never could find words to express the sensibilities of a man compelled to disgorge money once taken at his doors. "Fund," says this experienced ornament of the art of living by one's wit, "fund is an excellent word; but refund is the very worst in the language."

NAPKINS.—When Diego de Torres, the Spanish ambassador, in 1517, first dined with the Emperor of Mexico at his court, he was amused by the custom of the table neither knives, forks, nor spoons, were provided; but each person helped himself with his fingers, and cleaned his hand with his tongue, excepting the Emperor, who wiped the hands he took his meat up with on the back of a black boy, ten years old, who stood by his side. "The ambassador smiled, and the Emperor, observing it, asked what children kings wiped their hands with at meals, and what such things were worth? "Fine napkins," replied the ambassador, "a clean one at every meal, worth a crown a piece or more." "Don't you think this napkin much better," said the Emperor, wiping his hands again on the black boy's head, "which is worth seven or eighty crowns?"

HOGARTH'S FIRST SATIRE.—Of Hogarth's first attempt at satire, the following story is related by Nichols, who had it from one of Hogarth's fellow workmen. "One summer Sunday, during his apprenticeship, he went with three companions to Highbury, and the weather being warm and the way dusty, they went into a public house, and called for ale. There happened to be other customers in the house, who, to free drinking added force talking, in a quarrel ensued. One of them on receiving a blow with the bottom of a quart pot, looked so ludicrously angry, that Hogarth snatched out a pencil and sketched him—he stood. It was very like and very laughable, and contributed to the restoration of order and good humour."

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